

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 145.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.

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If the times in which we live are politically portentous, it may with equal truth be said, as regards our own beloved country, that they are socially auspicious; especially in reference to the progress of public opinion, as to the reformatory and conservative power of education, and the means which are in active operation to extend its benign advantages throughout the range of civil society. The seed of moral and religious instruction has been scattered broadcast through the land, and will assuredly (under the Divine blessing) bring forth fruit abundantly after its kind. There abound among us Infant and Orphan Schools, where the offspring of poverty and misfortune are nurtured and trained aright, ere yet the embryo mind is intelligent of evil;—Sunday Schools, where the influence of weekly contact with many an unholty and corrupting scene, is counteracted by the hallowed and hallowing principles of Scriptural truth;—Ragged Schools, where self-denying devoted men endure the affronts and assaults of juvenile ruffians—gathered from the haunts of improvidence, profligacy, and vice—in order to grasp the gem of human intellect, and divest it of its impure and vitiating foldings. This they have accomplished, and, (as we have lately heard from the eloquent lips of their distinguished patron), so successfully, that the example of reclaimed children has, in numerous instances, effected a complete reformation in the manners and conduct of the parent, friend, or associate: thus demonstrating the power and importance of education as hopeful sources of security for our land.

But whilst we have been stimulated, by the sad consequences of long neglect, to energetic action on behalf of the poor and outcast, have we not been stationary and inert as regards the instruction of youth in the middle rank of society, which is unquestionably the happiest and most favourable for the cultivation of our moral and intellectual nature,—the depository of every public and domestic virtue,—and where, as the home of our best affections, existence finds its most attractive and almost romantic charm? Our academies are, for the most part, too subject to scholastic routine, and partake too much of a trade character: they are, in the main, deficient of that paternal care, under which obedience is yielded and propriety sustained, through a created and cultivated sense of what is right.

The aim of the Conductors of the BRIGHTON SCHOOL is to prove the value of a system in which the inculcation of sound Bible principles, and useful elevated knowledge, will be associated with an earnest affectionate government, calculated to render the educational probation one of delight to their pupils, and to instil and cherish in their minds the love of whatever is imitable and good.

For Prospectuses, apply to the Rev. ROBERT WINTER, Brighton. Brighton, July 20th, 1848.

THE CLASSES at the LADIES' EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, 10, Mare-street, Hackney, will be RESUMED in the SECOND WEEK in SEPTEMBER, when Mrs. STALLYBRASS proposes to form JUNIOR CLASSES in the various branches of instruction.

An Outline of the Plan of this Establishment, with the terms or resident Pupils, may be obtained of Mr. Snow, Paternoster-row; or of Mr. Coventry, bookseller, Hackney.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

THREE SERMONS were preached LORD'S-DAY, AUGUST 13th, in aid of the funds to repair the Sailors' Church supported by this Society. In the morning, by the Rev. T. CLARKSON FINCH, Minister of the Sailors' Church; in the afternoon, by the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Trinity Chapel, Poplar; in the evening, by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, of the Weigh-house; when collections were made for this object after each service, which being found insufficient to defray the expense of the necessary repairs, the Directors earnestly appeal to Christians, who are so greatly assisted by the sailor in their missionary operations, as well as to the public generally, to whom he is also a benefactor, to subscribe to the fund for repairing this place of worship for seamen, so desirably situated in Wellclose-square, near the London Docks.

Contributions for the above-named object, or for the general purposes of the Society, will be thankfully received at Messrs. Hankey's, bankers, or at the Society's Offices, 2, Jeffrey-square, St. Mary-axe.

EDWARD CURZON, Sec.

HANSARD KNOLLYS SOCIETY.

(For the Publication of the Works of Early English and other Baptist Writers.)

Subscription 10s. 6d. yearly, in advance.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully informed that the Fourth Volume of the Publications, entitled, "Roger Williams' Bloody Tenent of Persecution," is now ready for delivery. Changes of address, &c., should be forwarded immediately. This volume completes the issue for 1847. The subscriptions for 1848 were due on the 1st January last.

Communications should be addressed to Mr. GEORGE OFFOR, jun., Secretary, 33, Moorgate-street; or at the Repository, BENJAMIN L. GREEN'S, 62, Paternoster-row, London, where the works of the Society may be obtained.

HORBURY CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of this Chapel will be laid on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of AUGUST 1848, by Sir CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY, Bart., previously to which the Rev. J. STOUTON will deliver an Address. The Service to commence at half-past Two o'clock.

After the service Dinner will be provided, Tickets for which, at 5s. each, can be obtained of Mr. Robinson, High-street, Notting-hill, or of Mr. Trotman, the Terrace, Kensington.

Entrance from the Turnpike, in the High-street, Notting-hill.

WORKING MEN'S ESSAYS UPON THE SABBATH.

Under the special patronage of

HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, AND THE FOLLOWING NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY and the Bishop of WINCHESTER.

The Earl of Waldegrave.	Chas. Hindley, Esq., M.P.
Earl of Gainsborough.	S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.
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PUBLISHERS.

Messrs. Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row, London.
David Robertson, Glasgow.

LAMENTING the fearful increase of Sabbath

desecration by railway, steamboat, and other travelling facilities,—deeply impressed with the intimate connexion between the preservation of the Sabbath and national morality, prosperity, and order,—and being convinced that many fallacies were propagated by those who, for their own profit, first deprive the poor man of one of God's best gifts, the Sabbath, and then lay the responsibility of this robbery upon the poor man's shoulders, by declaring that they take the day from him for the benefit of himself or his fellow-workmen,—a Christian gentleman determined to appeal to the working-classes themselves, and obtain from them an unbiased and impartial verdict upon this momentous subject.

With these views, towards the close of 1847, he offered three prizes, of £25, £15, and £10, for the three best Essays upon "The Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath to the Labouring Classes, and the consequent importance of preserving its rest from all the encroachments of unnecessary labour." The last day for receiving Essays was March 31, 1848. In the short space of about two months, upwards of 950 Essays were received. The talent exhibited in their composition was as remarkable as the number received; and it was felt that justice to British workmen, not less than to the competitors themselves, required that an effort should be made to extend the number of prizes, and obtain for this striking circumstance a development and patronage commensurate with its national importance.

Lord Ashley, with his characteristic zeal for the labouring classes, having laid the circumstances before her Most Gracious Majesty and her Royal Consort, has obtained for the movement their royal patronage.

One of the Essays, written by a young woman, the daughter of a labourer, and therefore not admissible amongst prizes offered to men, is yet of so interesting a character, that it is about to be published under the title of "THE PEARL OF

DAYS," with a sketch of the writer's life, by herself, prefixed to it, and is dedicated, by her Majesty's gracious permission, to the Queen. It is hoped that the first edition of this unpretending but meritorious production may be disposed of amongst those persons who are willing, in this manner, to give their influence in favour of a due observance of the Lord's-day, and that their names may be received as subscribers, so as to be printed in the work, which will appear on the 31st August.

It may be said of all the Essays, that they are remarkable,—especially so, when the source whence they come is considered. This fact, and the number of them, makes the task of the adjudicators a laborious one, though a labour of love; and in some degree a painful one, for where the prizes are so few, and the competitors so many, the disappointments must be numerous, unless relieved by additional prizes. To effect so desirable an object, many contributions have been received, and it is confidently trusted that the means will not be wanting to render the whole movement worthy of the nation, as well as of its holy purpose, by enabling the adjudicators to award, in addition to the three prizes first offered as above,

FIFTY MORE PRIZES OF £5 EACH.

The adjudication cannot be concluded until about November; in the mean time it is desirable that the list of fifty additional prizes should be filled up as quickly as possible. Contributions for this object are respectfully solicited, as well as for the general expenses of the movement; printing, advertising, &c.

Societies or individuals contributing for additional prizes will be at liberty to print and publish their respective Essays in any way they may deem advisable.

It has not only become necessary to enter into communication with all the competitors on the subject of these additional prizes, but it is also thought that a body of men capable of what these working men have done in behalf of an institution ordained of God for man, and the blessings and benefits of which they know how to value so well, must be able to afford a vast amount of practical information on the subject, as it concerns themselves and their best interests, temporal and eternal, as well as on various means of obviating Sabbath desecration in its multifarious appearances. With this view, a monthly publication was commenced on the 1st of August, entitled the "Working Man's Charter." It is intended to be circulated gratuitously amongst the competitors engaging their co-operation in this work, in ways that they may themselves devise and suggest; and while it seeks for information from and correspondence with all the labouring classes without exception, it is hoped and believed that it may grow into a most useful and valuable work to them.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS FIFTY ADDITIONAL PRIZES.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for an additional Prize	£ 5 0 0
The Hon. Dowager Lady Grey, ditto	5 0 0
The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, ditto	5 0 0
Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., ditto	10 0 0
Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart., ditto	5 0 0
Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., ditto	5 0 0
Mrs. Peto, ditto	5 0 0
S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., ditto	5 0 0
James Kershaw, Esq., M.P., ditto	5 0 0
Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman, ditto	5 0 0
Alexander Hankey, Esq., ditto	5 0 0
Thomas Farmer, Esq., ditto	5 0 0
John Hitchcock, Esq., ditto	5 0 0
W. B. Gurney, Esq. (per Rev. Dr. Steane), ditto	5 0 0
Charles Harrison Clarke, Esq. (per the Rev. F. M. Plumptre), ditto	5 0 0
Thomas Bignold, Esq. (per Rev. J. Jordan), ditto	5 0 0
William Macdonald Macdonald, Esq., Rosale Castle, ditto	5 0 0
Montrose, ditto	5 0 0
George Buchan, Esq., of Kelloe, ditto	5 0 0

The Committee of the Religious Tract Society, for Five Prizes	25 0 0
The Wesleyan Conference, Two Prizes, one to be called "The Rev. Dr. Newton's Prize," the other, "The Rev. Joseph Fowler's Prize"	10 0 0
The Committee of the Sabbath Alliance, Edinburgh, for One Prize	5 0 0
R. A. Macfie, Esq., Liverpool, for Two Prizes, one to be called "The Leith Prize," and the other, "The Liverpool Prize"	10 0 0
* Several other promised prizes, not yet named, will be announced in a future advertisement; meantime, it is desirable to fill up the list as quickly as possible; and additional prizes are respectfully solicited.	

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS PRINTING AND GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth, M.P.	1 1 0
J. C. Macbride, Esq., D.C.L., Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford	2 0 0
Alderman Challis	5 0 0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	5 0 0
Thomas Farmer, Esq.	5 0 0

N.B. The "WORKING MAN'S CHARTER," containing full information respecting the movement, is published Monthly, by Messrs. Partridge and Oakley, 34, Paternoster-row, London, price One Penny, and may be obtained through any Bookseller, in town or country. A stamped Edition, for transmission by post, may be obtained by enclosing two postage stamps to the publishers. To competitors, as before stated, it is sent gratuitously.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under the Act 7 and 8 Vict. c. cx.
37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

This Company commenced its operations January 1, 1847, and has already effected 879 assurances, and appointed 158 agents. All the profits will be divided triennially amongst the parties assured for the whole period of life.

Policies are issued for any sums from £20 to £5,000; and the premiums are received monthly, quarterly, or annually, as may suit the convenience of the parties.

The Directors are appointed by the members at the annual meeting of the Company; one-third go out of office every year.

Applications from parties desirous of becoming agents, in places where appointments have not yet been made, may be addressed to Mr. W. S. Gover, Secretary, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London; from whom also all other information respecting the Company may be obtained. All communications to be postage-paid. W. S. GOVER, Secretary.

HALF MOURNING DRESSES. CHINA SILK PRINTED IN ENGLAND.

DRESSES of this most Elegant Fabric are now submitted to the notice of the Nobility, Gentry and the Public, at
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 247, 249, 251, REGENT-STREET.

The most eminent Pattern Artists of the day have been incited, by liberal premiums, to design exclusively for W. C. JAY patterns which are pre-eminent in variety, novelty, and delicacy of design. These designs, rare in their separate beauties of manufacture and pattern, and in their combination of excellence for mourning dresses most useful, are printed on China silk muslin, barège, and mousseline de soie; and notwithstanding their superiority to anything hitherto executed, will be offered at the most moderate prices. The assertion will be confirmed, that nowhere else can be found an assortment of Mourning Dresses so varied, so select, so excellent, or so extensive.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.—W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

MANTLES for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR in Black Glacé, Acier, and Lavender Silks, trimmed with the same coloured Laces, and adapted for the carriage or promenade. These novelties are prepared with the accustomed good taste of the artists who have periodically supplied the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE with designs, and it is to be observed the Stock is complete for the supply, in an equal degree, both of mourning apparel, and of the varieties in demand by ladies who are not necessarily in black. Superiority in mode and execution in articles trimmed with Crape may at all times be relied on at the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.—W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

MILLINERY.

THE PATRONS of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE are respectfully informed that the Show-rooms are replete with some exquisite NOVELTIES, comprising black, grey, and white Bonnets, Caps, Coiffures, &c.; new Canzous and Colliers, Jet Ornaments, and various articles of taste, adapted for mourning wear, and also for ladies not in Mourning. The general character of the Millinery exhibited this Season will, it is confidently trusted, ensure a continuance of that high patronage which has been hitherto awarded to the London General Mourning Warehouse.—W. C. JAY, Proprietor, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

CARRIAGE FREE.

TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NO. 2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

THE attention of families and large consumers is particularly directed to the advantages derivable at the above establishment, where Teas and Coffees are supplied, at the import prices, without the usual addition of intermediate profits.

The present time is an excellent opportunity for purchasers to replenish their stocks, as prices are unusually low, and the quality of this season's Teas are remarkably good. We beg to offer:—

BLACK TEAS.		Per lb.			Per lb.
	s. d.			s. d.	
Good common Black Tea	2 8		Finest Lapang Souchong (exceeding scarce and rare. This Tea would have fetched 10s. per lb. a few years since)	5 0	
Good sound Congou Tea (a very good common Tea)	3 0				
Strong Congou Tea (an excellent Tea for domestic purposes)	3 4		GREEN TEAS.		
Fine Congou Tea, Pekoe flavour (we recommend this particularly)	3 8		Good common Green	3 0	
Pekoe Souchong Tea (a very superior Tea)	4 0		Fine Twankay Tea	3 4	
Finest Pekoe Souchong (this is the finest of its class, very rich flavour)	4 4		Young Hyson	3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 5s.	
			Hyson	3s. 10d., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s.	
			Gunpowder	4s., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s., 7s.	

It will be seen we have not made remarks about our Greens, as they are generally used to flavour the Blacks, and are used according to the choice of the consumer.

COFFEE.		Per lb.			Per lb.
	s. d.			s. d.	
Good common Coffee	0 9		Finest Java Coffee	1 4	
Ceylon ditto	0 10		Finest Cuba ditto	1 6	
Finest ditto ditto	1 0		Finest Mocha ditto	1 8	
Finest Plantation ditto	1 2				

Our Coffees are roasted by patent machinery, by which the aroma is preserved, and all acidity removed.

Where parties are unknown to the firm, a reference in town is expected.

MANSSELL and CO., Wholesale Tea Dealers, 2, Bucklebury, Cheapside.—Delivered, carriage free, to all parts of England.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 4 & 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. CIRCULAR FOR JULY, 1848.

THE commerce of the country has not yet recovered the shock it sustained by the monetary pressure of last year, aggravated as it has been by the unsettled condition of affairs on the continent.

All articles of import remain exceedingly depressed in value, benefiting the consumer at the expense of the merchant. A slight advance has taken place in some descriptions of Tea, such as good and fine Congous, to the extent of 1d. to 2d. per lb., but with this exception, we have no change to notice since our circular in April.

The Green Teas for the season arrived in May and June; the quality of the first class Hysons and Gunpowders is equal to that of any former season, and prices moderate. We have now a very choice selection.

The advance in Congous is not sufficient to justify us in altering our list of prices. To carry on a business of the magnitude of this Establishment, requires at all times a large stock in advance, in order to furnish that uniform quality and steadiness of value, so highly appreciated by the public.

But though our prices remain unchanged, we cannot but urge upon all families throughout the kingdom, and particularly those who at this season are in the habit of leaving London, that never at any period could their supplies be purchased with more advantage to themselves. Should peace be happily preserved, we feel convinced that the tendency of the Tea Market will be an upward one.

We again, as in April, direct attention to the really useful Congou we are selling at 3s. per lb., the Strong Congou at 3s. 4d. per lb., and the very Fine Congou at 4s. per lb. In Green Teas, we recommend the Fine Hyson at 4s. per lb., the very Fine Hyson at 5s. per lb., and the Superfine Hyson at 5s. 4d. per lb.

The Coffee Market continues well supplied, and prices are still very low. We direct attention to the Fine Mocha we are now selling at 1s. 6d., the Finest Old Mocha, very choice, 1s. 8d., the Finest Plantation 1s. 4d., and Good Plantation, 1s. per lb.; the latter we strongly recommend for family use. Sound Coffee, 9d. to 10d.

RIDGWAY & COMPANY,

July 1st, 1848. 4 and 5, King William-street, City.

PATENT DESICCATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENT DESICCATING COMPANY (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington. "Apothecaries Hall.
"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.
"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street.
"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.
"I am, dear sir, yours truly,
"To R. Davison, Esq. JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFIED and DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use.

A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of sifting or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolis, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of sifting or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry:—

"24, Bloomsbury-square, London, Nov. 27th, 1847.

"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden, for improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. It is, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, fibrous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is apt to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by sifting, but, when swallowed, creates irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention, and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesomer and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market.

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 3lb., 6lb., and 12lb. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding, or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees, R. SNOWDEN AND COMPANY,

Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa-dealers, City-road and East-road, London.

PRESENT CASH PRICES.

	s. d.
Plantation, or Java	1 4
Costa Rica, or Jamaica	1 6
Old Mocha, or Turkey	1 8
Very choice Mocha (very little now in England)	2 0

Retailers in large towns would double their Coffee Trade in three months, by taking licence under this Patent.

COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.—All persons troubled with indigestion, weak stomachs, or consumptive habits, may drink SNOWDEN'S PATENT-PURIFIED DRESSED COFFEE, without suffering that irritation which coffee ground upon the common principle subjects them to. All fibre is removed from the internal part before grinding. See Dr. Ure's testimonial. Sold only in London by the patentees, R. SNOWDEN and CO., City-road, and East-road, London. Dressed or ground, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., and 2s. 2lb. sent to any part of the town. 12lb. sent to any part of the country.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!! CHOLERA!!!

LADIES wishing to have their BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., freed from all impurities, as moths, &c., and ward off the coming pestilence, will apply to the Factory, 14, King-street, Holborn, for Lists of Charges, &c. (which are trifling)—1070 Families of the first importance having had one to seventy each purified by this PATENT process; all are recommending it to their friends and the public. Old ones made equal to new. And in good feathers a surplus for pillows, &c., more than repays the purification. Sent home dry, clean, and sweet, fit for use.

CHARLES HERRING, Patentee.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 145.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

FEED IN SPIE OF THEMSELVES.

OF all the agreeable feelings of which our nature is susceptible, can a more exquisitely delicious one be imagined than that excited in a man's breast by looking upon a hideous portrait of himself? A caricature one may laugh at for its grotesque humour—a sketch drawn by a declared foe, one may glance at with interest, as a thing designed to represent, not what he is, but what malice would make of him, if it could have its own way—but a staid, demure, solemn, prosy, wooden, unlit portrait, with just enough likeness in its main features to give plausibility to its pretension, and so provokingly unlike in expression, as to irritate to the utmost his organ of destructiveness, and suggest as an indescribable luxury the idea of boring through its glassy eyes with a red-hot poker—who that used to figure some years back in the picture gallery of the *Evangelical Magazine*, would not bear witness to the pleasantness of the emotions which such a distinction is calculated to awaken? To be thus exhibited to friends, who are familiar with all the combinations of light and shade which your own proper countenance is capable of displaying, is sufficient humiliation—but to go forth to the world at large, and, possibly, to go down to posterity, with that puckered mouth, those swollen features, that unintellectual stare, that doughy, dumpy, unmeaning, passionless character, as if you had been originally a carrot, and Nature a school-boy trying a hand at carving—why, it is like gravel to the teeth, or the screech of an unhappy plate to the ear, when a fork which has missed its way travels across its disc.

Dr. Rees has produced a portrait of the Dissenters. The evidence given by him before the Select Committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates, relative to the *Regium Donum*, and reprinted by us in our last number, will be taken by the House of Commons, and by a very large portion of the public, as a faithful representation of the Protestant Nonconforming body, drawn by the pencil of one who intimately knows them. And a very flattering likeness he has produced! If the Dissenting ministry at all resemble the picture of them he has furnished, a greater kindness cannot be done them, than to blot them for ever out of view with one huge cloud of oblivion. The universal scramble of an unwieldy mob, heedless of dirt, collision, falls, and numerous disappointments, for a few halfpence—the simultaneous rise of a countless shoal of fishes, little and big, at a tiny bait which would not afford a mouthful to a dozen of them—a troop of canine and feline adventurers following with eager expectancy a dog's-meat barrow, and whining, fighting, worrying, for the chance of scraps—are comely exhibitions in comparison of Dr. Rees's portraiture of his Dissenting brethren. According to him, there is an all but universal hunger after the *Regium Donum*—none but an insignificant section of noisy ultras see in the acceptance and distribution of it any violation of professed principles—it is clamoured for with distressing avidity—it is received with tearful gratitude—and the withholding of it would be

regarded generally as a great calamity. The Dissenters, in short, according to this voracious witness, are a set of the hungriest, most pushing, most easily satisfied, most thankful, of the whole race of public mendicants. A taste of the nation's money is all that they want. Give them this—just enough to smack their lips upon—and they are but too happy. They have reasons, scruples, prudential considerations, for not asking more—but, in the main, they are agreed in soliciting no less. The crumbs which fall from the master's table they insist upon as a right of inheritance. Oh! defraud them not of so humble, but much-coveted a portion.

So far Dr. Rees. You have here, in few words, the marrow of his evidence. This is his portrait of modern dissent, seriously presented to the House of Commons as a striking likeness of the original. Into what associations his habits as a distributor of the grant may have led him, we can only conjecture. That he paints from what is before him, we do not doubt. The patrons of mendicancy will always be surrounded by a select circle of beggars. Unquestionably, every touch of the artist has something corresponding to it in the ministerial world. But the point for consideration is, whether this gentleman is authorized by his position, or warranted by facts, to write underneath his disgusting picture, "The Protestant Dissenters of Great Britain." Did the body, as such, sit to him, or only a little exceptional fragment of it, known to act in opposition to its wishes? Is St. Giles's a fair representation of society? or the *Northern Star* a good specimen of the public press? or the much-to-be-pitied, sorely-tempted, and half-famished correspondents of Dr. Rees and his co-distributors, whose self-respect sheer want has eaten away, a reliable exhibition of the general community of British Nonconformists? With marvellous effrontery he answers "Yes." With all the emphasis which indignation can infuse into speech, we respond—"It is false—and Dr. Rees knows it, or else he has culpably put his telescope to his blind eye, lest he should know it."

In every way in which Dissenters can speak with united voice—through the mouth of every organization which can justly pretend to represent their opinions—by the resolutions of boards, unions, associations, and committees—through the press, and in petitions to Parliament—they have, over and over again, with the utmost solemnity, protested against the continuance of this grant. Is not Dr. Rees well aware of this? Let him indicate, if he can, any one method by which Dissenters can, as a body, repudiate the *Regium Donum*, and throw the responsibility of receiving it upon the distributors and individual beneficiaries, to which they have not resorted, and which they have not brought to bear in condemnation of both classes! If he know of any mode, not yet made available, by which the three denominations can express their judgment on this matter, let him declare it—and we undertake to say that the judgment thus given will be dead against him. Nay, more! we declare our belief that there is no one public body of Dissenters to whose final decision Dr. Rees and his eight colleagues would dare consent to submit this question, so persuaded are they of the certainty that the verdict would go against them. And yet this man hesitates not, deliberately and solemnly to pledge his credit to the misrepresentation, that Dissenters in the main are quite agreed upon the propriety of accepting this grant, and that its discontinuance would inflict upon them a "heavy blow, and great discouragement." One of two alternatives must be admitted—either the Protestant Nonconformists have pledged themselves to a falsehood, or Dr. Rees has belied them. We shall accept the latter as the more probable of the two.

One word more, and we have done. It is quite clear, from the facile reliance of the select committee upon unqualified *ex parte* evidence, that the legislature has neither the intention nor the wish to relieve us from the disgrace of this grant. It is equally certain, at least if any regard is to be paid to the kind of morality which serves the dis-

tributors, that no hope can be entertained of receiving justice from them. Protestant Dissenters now owe it to their own character, not merely to protest against this grant in the abstract, but to accompany their protest in each case with a distinct censure of those who misrepresent them, and to transmit a copy of their resolutions to the parties concerned, that henceforth there may be no excuse for mistake. The evidence of Dr. Rees is a libel upon the whole body of Nonconformists. No personal considerations ought to be allowed to prevent a formal and emphatic denial of its truth. Till this is done, society will take the portrait for a faithful likeness, and Dissenters will continue to be feed'd by Government in spite of themselves.

THE ENDOWMENT OF THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

Touching this question, the *Daily News* says:—"The endowment of the Irish Catholic clergy is likely to be brought forward next session, with the support of the three influential parties in Parliament."

The *Cork Examiner* believes that the subject will probably be shortly discussed by the Catholic hierarchy, and thinks that while they will unequivocally repudiate pensioning and State connexion, it is probable that the attachment of a house and glebe land to each parish as a permanent endowment will meet with their approval.

The *Scotsman* of Saturday contains an able and elaborate article, mainly devoted to the discussion of the modified scheme supposed to be contemplated by the leading parties in the State; viz., providing for the Catholic clergy out of exclusively Irish resources. The following is the most important portion of the article:—

This proposal of Lord Ellenborough, whether or not really intended as a "feeler," we believe, on grounds of private as well as public information, to be the first exhibition of a project now seriously entertained in high political quarters, as a measure for early adoption, or at least immediate attempt. That scheme is, the endowment of the Irish Catholic clergy from *exclusively Irish sources*—either by a land-tax or an income-tax, levied solely for the purpose. The most ardent advocates of this project are, we understand, the immediate adherents of Sir Robert Peel; but it is not unfavourably listened to by the Ministry, and is zealously urged in private by many Irish Peers and landlords, both Whig and Conservative. A measure thus favoured by the heads of the principal political parties, actually urged by the representatives of those who are to bear the principal burden, and might be expected to be the principal opponents, and coming before the country at a juncture when every man may feel it his duty to sacrifice opinions or prejudices for even the most distant chance of a successful experiment for the good of Ireland, is in a position demanding immediate and careful deliberations on the part of the country.

The point of interest, and, as we think, of danger, in the scheme as now likely to present itself, is obviously the exemption of the Imperial Treasury from any share of the burden. This is a dexterous manoeuvre, and will not fail of very considerable effect. Beyond doubt, the principal obstacles to the project have hitherto been in Britain, not in Ireland; and this is an effort to render the project less interesting, and, of course, less unpopular in Britain. In Ireland quite a new spirit seems to have been growing up on the subject of ecclesiastical endowments of late years, especially since the commutation of tithes. The Catholics now seem to think the Establishment a positive money gain, because some of the vicars and rectors spend their money in the parishes whence they draw it. This notion not only appears in the cessation of the agitation against the Church, but is avowed in words. Thus, in the very last Irish debate, Mr. Anstey, an Irish and Roman Catholic member, said, "The maintenance of the Established Church, in the full enjoyment of its possessions, is regarded by the Roman Catholic people of Ireland as a very great mitigation of the general distress." This sentiment seems, to a considerable extent, to be reciprocated. The Protestant people appear to think that the general distress would be still farther mitigated by the presence of an endowed Catholic as well as an endowed Protestant clergyman in every parish. Both parties forget that the money the clergyman is to spend is what *they* pay him. The Catholic is willing that the parish should be taxed to pay a Protestant clergyman, not to teach Protestants, for there may be few or none, but merely to spend the money over again; the Protestant is willing to be taxed for a Catholic clergyman, although teaching "damnable doctrines," for the pleasure and profit derivable from his residing and

spending on the spot. Peter agrees to be robbed by Paul, and Paul by Peter, and both hope to be profited thereby. This seems actually the condition at which things have arrived in Ireland. One-half at least of the statement—the Protestant acquiescence—may seem incredible; but, from all the symptoms, and although we are of but little faith regarding the self-denial of the Catholic or any other class under similar circumstances, we believe that in the meantime Catholic reluctance to take is a greater obstacle than Protestant reluctance to give. The case standing thus in Ireland, it is easy to see why the promoters of the endowment should direct their efforts mainly towards rendering their scheme less directly and obviously a British question.

How, then, will the alteration on the scheme affect the objections held in Britain? So far as we can see, the amount of objection removed will be very small—so small as to lead to the conclusion that the promoters of the scheme greatly misunderstand the grounds of the opposition. The opponents of Irish Catholic endowment all come under one of three classes—those who object on mere money grounds, thinking that Ireland is costly enough already without our paying four or five millions per annum for a second Church Establishment; those who object to endowment of the Catholic religion because it is a "national sin;" and those who hold that to endow any religion is pernicious, politically or religiously, or both. The objection of only the first of these classes is touched by the alteration in the project. Those who object merely on money grounds may be satisfied by the burden being laid on other shoulders than their own—unless, indeed, they should argue that, since Irish property can actually afford to ask a new burden, it should have been made long ago to bear in national taxation the same burdens as British property. This class, however, is the smallest and least formidable of all—without name, organisation, or activity. On the second class—the people who wish to have their own religion paid for by their neighbours, and are horrified at the idea of reciprocating the benefit—the manoeuvre of drawing the endowment exclusively from Irish funds will obviously have no effect. It will still be an endowment, an "encouragement," a "national recognition," of "Popery." Although not desiring to enter into the counsels of this party, and utterly abjuring their spirit and principles, we yet know enough of them to say that their objections will not be in the least lessened by the arrangements now intended. There remains the third class of objectors—those who object to all Establishments on principle, and to all alike; and of this class we feel better able to speak, and quite safe in declaring that, as regards them, the scheme is just as objectionable now as it was before.

THE ANNUITY-TAX IN EDINBURGH.

DEPUTATIONS TO THE ANNUITY-TAX PRISONERS.—Since our last several deputations have visited Bailie Stott and his fellow-prisoner, Mr. Georgeson, in the Calton Jail, to express the sympathy of the bodies from which they proceeded with these two gentlemen in their present situation. The first deputation visited the prison on Saturday, and consisted of several members of the Executive Committee of the Anti-annuity-tax League. On Monday, a deputation from the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church waited upon the Bailie and Mr. Georgeson. The deputation consisted of Messrs. James Rennie, R. L. Scott, and G. M. Middleton, one of whom read an address which had been previously adopted, approving of the stand the Bailie and Mr. Georgeson had made, and sympathizing with them in the sufferings to which they had been subjected in consequence of their resistance to a tax which was unscriptural, impolitic, and unjust. Bailie Stott, on behalf of Mr. Georgeson and himself, said they felt delighted and honoured by the address as coming from such an influential body as the United Presbyterian Church—a body from which they had received the greatest kindness since they had been cast into prison; and especially as coming from a body of young men who were the hope of the church, and on whom it would devolve not only to preach the glorious gospel, but to maintain the standard of religious liberty which was at present so nobly held by the respected ministers of the body. The third deputation, which was from the Scottish Anti-state-church Association, visited the prisoners yesterday. The Rev. Andrew Nicol stated the object of the visit, and Mr. Hunter, the secretary, read a series of resolutions which had been adopted by the Association, and which will be found in our advertising columns. The Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Stockbridge, the Rev. Francis Johnston, and J. A. Fallarton, Esq., publisher, severally delivered appropriate addresses; after which Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson expressed their gratitude at the kindness of their friends, and their hope that by their conduct they would bring no discredit on the great cause in which they suffered.—*Scottish Press* of Wednesday.

THE ANNUITY-TAX PRISONERS.—It would be observed from a paragraph in our last paper, that the electors of the First Municipal Ward, which Bailie Stott represents in the Town Council, resolved to originate a penny subscription for the purpose of procuring the liberation of their representative, and also of his fellow-prisoner, Mr. Georgeson. We understand that the amount which has been realized by this means is now sufficient for the accomplishment of the object contemplated, and that these two gentlemen will leave the cells to which they had been consigned to-morrow, or at the farthest, on Monday. It will be seen from our advertising columns, that a demonstration is to be made on Monday evening in honour of the Bailie and Mr. Georgeson, under the auspices of the Anti-annuity-tax League.—*Scottish Press* of Saturday.

THE ANNUITY-TAX.—Lord John Russell announced in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, that the Government have resolved to send a commissioner to Edinburgh to inquire and report regarding this unjust and most unpopular impost. The gentleman entrusted with the inquiry is, we understand, Mr. J. G. S. Lefevre, one of the secretaries of the Board of Trade.—*Scotsman*.

LIBERATION OF BAILIE STOTT AND MR. GEORGESON.

Edinburgh, 21st August, 1848.

On Saturday last I had the pleasure of being present at the liberation of Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson, after a confinement of nearly three weeks in the Calton Gaol of this city, for non-payment of the clerical impost, called Annuity-tax. At a meeting of the first municipal ward, of which Bailie Stott is one of the representatives, held on Monday, the 14th instant, it was resolved to set on foot a penny subscription to procure a sum sufficient to set them at liberty. This subscription was raised by means of boxes placed in a number of shops, and each contributor received an illustrated receipt, having, on the one hand, a representation of a clergyman preaching to "a beggarly account of empty boxes;" and on the other, an auctioneer conducting an Annuity-tax sale, with a kirk in his neighbourhood, so alarmingly out of the plumb, that a party of soldiers are attempting to prop it up with their guns and bayonets. The inhabitants, though heartily opposed to the tax, yet out of respect to the Bailie, contributed readily and abundantly, so that it was announced that the subscription would close on Saturday forenoon.

About two o'clock on that day I took a hurried walk along Waterloo-place, with the intention of paying a visit to a friend in gaol. Having readily found admission to the spacious courts inside, I sauntered about a little, meditating on the mass of wretched beings immured within the gloomy cells of the huge buildings before me; and, among others, the five Chartists, men of intelligence and good character, but whose zeal for the "six points," and for what they considered the liberty of their country, had hurried them into a few rash expressions, and perhaps some projects dangerous to the peace and welfare of the community. Here they are now cooped up like the worst of felons, and will likely, in a few months, be torn for ever from their families, their friends, and their country. I shook hands with some of them the other day through an iron grating; and, though they were grumbling a little at their hard treatment, they seemed, nevertheless, to be keeping up their spirits with the thought, that they were enduring a kind of martyrdom for their country's freedom. I was startled from my reverie by a loud knock at the outer gate, and the wicket being opened by the active turnkey, I saw enter Councillor Peter Nelson, James Grant, Esq., A. D. Campbell, Esq., and the Rev. James Robertson. The Governor of the gaol was instantly sent for, and the whole entering into a clerk's office, £13 and a few shillings were paid as the claim of the clergy and the lawyers against the Bailie, and £41 for the claim against Mr. Georgeson. A receipt was demanded, but the Governor informed them that none was required, as the appearance of the prisoners outside the gaol was held as a legal proof that the sum for which they were incarcerated had been paid. Mr. Smith, the Governor, then conducted the party in front of the Bridewell, whose grim walls, narrow iron-barred windows, and castellated style of architecture, impress one with a sense of awe; and then to the Debtors' Gaol, erected two years ago, on the eastern part of the precipitous acclivity which overhangs the Canongate. On entering the debtors' apartment the Bailie was engaged in earnest conversation with Mr. Hunter and Mr. Aitkin, of the *Scottish Press*; while Mr. Georgeson was traversing the floor with the Rev. Mr. Duff. The Governor advanced to the Bailie, and stated that he had now the pleasure to inform him that he and Mr. Georgeson were at liberty. The Governor then shook them cordially by the hand, and his example was followed by all present. The Bailie then addressed Mr. Smith, and said that he never could forget the uniform kindness and attention which they had received from him while under his care. He had done everything in his power to mitigate the disadvantages and disagreeableness of their captivity, and they now begged to return him their warmest thanks. Mr. Smith said, that certain duties were imposed upon him, in regard to those committed to his charge, but when these were discharged he had no other desire than to contribute to their comfort. He was highly gratified with the assurance that his conduct had met with their approval. The Bailie then went into an adjoining apartment, and took an affectionate farewell of those who had been his fellow-prisoners; all of whom seemed much affected at the separation, as the Bailie had greatly endeared himself to them by his affable demeanour, his kind attention, and the earnest and solemn manner in which he had, morning and evening, conducted their devotions. On descending to the yard, a coach was found in waiting, into which the Bailie, Mr. Georgeson, and some of their friends entered, and the Bailie, after thanking those present for the great attention which they had paid him, bade them all adieu. The gates were then opened, and the coach was driven rapidly along the streets to the Bailie's residence in the suburbs, scarcely an individual in the city beyond those in the gaol being aware of his release, so that no crowd was assembled on the streets, as would assuredly have been the case had the time of his liberation been known.

This evening a grand demonstration, in honour of

the two sufferers from the Annuity-tax, is to take place in the United Presbyterian-hall, Queen-street. The chair is to be occupied by Thomas Russell, Esq., who, twelve years ago, endured five weeks' captivity in the same cause, and was liberated in the same way by the liberality of the inhabitants. Several able speakers are expected to address the meetings; so another powerful expression of public feeling will so doubt be given against the unrighteous exaction of the Annuity-tax, and the unseemly conduct of the Established clergy of this city.

THE PARSON AND TITHE "IN KIND."—The following lines (says "Rusticus") founded on fact, were written several years since by an intelligent agricultural labourer, residing in a parish in North Essex; and although the system of taking tithes in kind therein referred to has passed away, and a so-called improvement in matters of this sort has taken place, it is nevertheless well known that the generality of tithe-payers are now called upon to contribute a larger amount under the new system than was exacted from them under the old one. Such being the fact, it was in reality a measure calculated to further aggrandize the clergy of the Established Church. I may observe that the individual who wrote these lines has since obtained the ecclesiastical appointment of parish clerk, and I believe "a change has come over the spirit of his dream."

"For 'tis their duty all the learned think,
To espouse the cause by which they eat and drink."
And probably, if circumstances required it, he would now be induced to imitate the example of the late Colonel Wilson, formerly M.P. for the city of York, who, when some discussion was going on in the House of Commons, respecting the revenues of the Church, was induced to exclaim with much energy of manner, suiting the action to the word,

"While I can handle a stick or stone,
I will uphold the Church and Throne."

This little outbreak caused some degree of merriment in the House of Commons, and it was well calculated to excite such a feeling.

TITHES IN KIND.

As a parson was riding, stately and grand,
As many have done before,
He saw ten skeps of bees standing
Near to a cottager's door.

What is sweeter than honey, the parson thought,
Delightful to the taste;
I am resolved to claim my tithe,
Then I will have a feast.

Up to the labourer's door he goes—
"I am come to claim my tithe,
I see you have got ten skeps of bees,
And I do claim one hive."

The poor man looked a little surprised,
But said, "I know it is your due,
And if you wait till the evening comes,
I will bring one to you."

The swarming season was just o'er,
And he thought within himself,
"Neither skep nor honey you shall have,
Though you are so fond of pelt."

The evening hour at length being come,
The sun towards the north,
He took a new swarmed skep of bees,
And tied them in a cloth.

Up to the Vicarage house he went,
With heart so full of glee,
Often repeating to himself,
The skep belongs to me.

When he arrived at the Vicar's house,
No one could knock much faster,
"I have come to bring my tithe," he said,
So pray where is your master?"

A lacquey took him by the hand,
'Tis true as I'm a sinner,
And conducted him to the parlour fine,
Where his master and friends were at dinner.

Then he opened the door, and in he went:
"Sir, I've brought your tithe in kind,
Here are your bees, you are welcome to them,
But the skep you know is mine."

The bees released from their hive,
Were quickly buzzing about,
And the parson and all his elegant guests
Were very soon put to the rout.

The reverend gent spouted loud and long,
Thus to see his tithe come in,
And the poor man went home with his empty skep,
And a merry cue he was in.

Then parsons all, take my advice,
And always bear in mind,
However strong your tithes invite,
Never take live bees in kind.

THE POOR-LAW.—In the quarter ending at Lady Day 1847, the number of persons relieved under the Poor-law in England and Wales was 1,471,133; the cases of out-door relief amounted to 1,244,664. The total expenditure for the year ending at the same period was £4,674,669; the cost of out-door relief, £2,971,180.

STRANGE AND FATAL EVENT.—A girl, eight years old, has died, in the vicinity of the New Kent-road, from illness produced by fright. Her mother had four children at a birth, three still-born, and the fourth living only a few days. From the evidence at the inquest, there seems no doubt that, through terror at the strange occurrence, the girl was seized with vomiting and diarrhoea, which ended in death. The jury gave a verdict in that sense.

SIR AUGUSTUS JOHN FOSTER, a Privy Councillor and G.C.H., has committed suicide, at Branksea Castle, in a fit of insanity. For months he had been suffering from disease of the heart and lungs, and delirium frequently occurred. One evening he was found dead, with a razor in his hand, and two gashes in the throat. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
KENTISH-TOWN.

This beautiful edifice, which has been erected by the congregation under the ministry of the Rev. W. Forster, was opened on Wednesday, the 16th inst. It stands within 300 or 400 yards of the old meeting-house, and is situated between Old Kentish-town and Haverstock-hill and Hampstead-road, in the midst of an entirely new district, to the inhabitants of which it is of easy access. The following description is given of the building:—

The plan of the building is a parallelogram, 100 feet by 60. It is composed of Kentish rag-stone, with Bath facings. It is divided into nave and aisle, minister's and deacons' vestries, a spacious entrance-porch, and circular staircases at the west-end for access to the gallery. It is capable of seating 1,000 persons in open pewing, with reclining backs. In carrying up the building, preparation has been made for side galleries, which would hold 400 more.

The octagonal pillars surmounted by lofty arches, carry the clerestory walls, having traceried windows of elegant form, with ventilation therein. The roof of this part is very elegant, yet simple in form, and of great strength. The aisles are roofed in unison. Here also is a series of windows displaying much taste.

A grand west window, twenty-five feet high, with entrance-doorway beneath, flanked on each side by a turret with a crooked canopy eighty feet in height, and walls of aisles with angular pinnacled buttresses, produces a composition of elegant proportions. The east-end, from the Kentish-town-road, has a splendid circular window, fifteen feet in diameter. The whole of the windows are exquisitely enriched by being filled in with stained glass of very elegant design.

The organ-case, communion-pew, and font, form a very ingenious and elegant combination at the east end, and the various details were executed by very masterly carvers. The pulpit is of carved oak, standing on one side, and very low.

The aisles are paved with metallic tiles, which have a very pretty effect. The building is warmed with hot-water pipes, and lighted by a pair of large bronze chandeliers of Gothic pattern, cast on purpose for the church. The building is regarded as one of the most chaste and beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture of the fourteenth century in the metropolis.

The chapel was filled to excess by a respectable and attentive audience. The pastor read the portion of Scripture usual on such occasions, and offered up the dedicatory prayer. After the devotional exercises, he read a statement, from which we shall transfer a few extracts, as of general interest, into our columns. Having given the reasons which had induced them to build, he said, in a sort of implied defence of the uncommon beauty and magnificence of the architecture of the building,—

It is our opinion that one of the reasons why so many of our well-educated youth leave Dissenters, in order to attend the new district churches of the Establishment, is the architectural inferiority of our religious edifices; if the term architectural can be applied to our meeting-houses in any proper sense at all. We believe if the Protestant Dissenters are to lay hold of the masses, it must be, in part, by that appeal to their imaginations which a better class of religious buildings is sure to make, as well as by a vigorous and vivid application of religious truth to their understandings, their consciences, and their hearts. If art is employed to adorn the small cottage of the mechanic of the present day more tastefully than the mansion of the wealthy merchant a century ago, and to give to the gin-shop the magnificence of a palace, is not this a proof that the people are not insensible to its charms? A fact which no wise man will overlook, or throw out of his calculations, in any plan or enterprise intended to act on the popular mind. We have had an eye to this fact. We intend this building to embody and exhibit to the people of this neighbourhood our reverence for the God whom we worship in it—our earnest desire to meet the spiritual destination which surrounds us—our respect for the poorest as well as the richest fellow-citizens, by providing for both alike a handsome edifice, in which to nourish and utter their religious sentiments—and our belief that the doctrines which we hold are better than gold, and will survive our stay on earth, and ought, therefore, to have as their outward symbol, in the building where they are to be taught, adaptation, durability, beauty, richness, and grace. We do not ask those who are not of our congregation to assist us in paying for the beauties of this building; but we do ask them to aid a small congregation, in providing a house, which will hold three times the number of the place we have just left, and are therefore making a great provision for the spiritual well-being of others. If the body to which we belong refuse us the help to which we are fairly entitled, because we have adopted a style of architecture which is uncommon among Nonconformists, then we have no hesitation in saying, after deep thought and deeper sorrow, that Congregationalism has fallen into the hands of men who have neither the mind to comprehend, nor the spirit to meet, the wants of their age.

After this address, Dr. Raffles preached a solemn sermon from John xii. 27, 28. After the service, a large number of friends retired to dine in the area of the old place of worship, which has had the pews removed, with a view to its being fitted up for a school-room for boys during the day, and to be used as an institute for the young men in the evenings. After dinner, the Rev. W. Forster, who presided, proposed a sentiment expressive of loyalty to our most gracious Queen, which was heartily adopted by the whole company standing. He then proposed the adoption of another sentiment complimentary to Dr. Raffles, which was accepted with cordial expressions by the company, the reverend doctor making his acknowledgments. The subsequent proceedings related to the new building. The speakers were the Rev. Chairman, the Rev. R. Ainslie, the Rev. J. A. Morris, and Messrs. Spalding and Walker. The Chairman stated that his friend, Mr. Spalding, had contributed the sum of £500, besides relieving them from all anxiety as to

the tradesmen's bills, &c. Mr. Spalding stated with much clearness the circumstances connected with the new building, and invited the assistance of their friends present. A number of gentlemen sent up their names for £10 and £5 each. The speakers eulogized the beauty and commodious character of the new building, and expressed ardent wishes for the success of the important enterprise.

In the evening, the church was again densely filled. The Rev. S. Martin preached an effective sermon from Mark xiv. 3—9.

There were a great many ministers present at these interesting services.

The sum collected during the day was £310. The edifice will cost £5,000, and the congregation are making efforts to raise, in a short time, half that sum.

EMSWORTH, HANTS.—On Thursday, August 10th, a new Baptist chapel was opened in the above place. The Rev. John Cox, of Woolwich, preached in the morning from Psalm lxxxix. 15, and the Rev. James Smith, of New Park-street, in the evening, from Exodus xx. 24. The Revs. Charles Cakebread, George Jones, John Neave, and D. Lemmon, took part in the devotional services. The attendance was large and the collections liberal. In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the chapel, when addresses were delivered, and many friends from Portsmouth and other places kindly engaged to collect or contribute 1d. per day during the ensuing year towards the new chapel. On the following Lord's-day, the Rev. John Cox preached three sermons, and in the afternoon administered the ordinance of baptism for the first time in Emsworth. Seven persons were baptized, who in the evening were received into the church, after which the Lord's Supper was administered. The chapel was crowded with a congregation who appeared deeply interested.

There will now be two Baptist churches vacant in the North of England. New-court Chapel, in Newcastle, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Christopherson, and the Baptist chapel, South Shields, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Sneath, an industrious and respected pastor, who has had to give up his charge because of ill health.

CHIGWELL-ROW.—The Rev. E. Corbishley has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Chigwell-row, Essex.

ABERDEEN.—The Congregational Church, Blackfriars-street, Aberdeen, have given a unanimous and cordial call to the Rev. Ninian Wight, of Highbury College, to become their pastor.

RENFIELD-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EDINBURGH.—This new edifice was opened for public worship on Sunday last. The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, preached in the forenoon; Dr. Taylor in the afternoon; and Mr. Anderson, of John-street, Glasgow, in the evening. The sermons were all of a high order, and the collections amounted to £736 9s. 6½d. The structure is in the florid, or perpendicular style of architecture, prevalent during the latter part of the fourteenth century, and is characterised, both externally and internally, by great elegance and beauty. Externally, the front is flanked by two projecting towers; the great east window, filled with elaborate tracery, rising over the entrance door; while the whole terminates in a pointed gable, pannelled and decorated with a profusion of ornament. The entire building is surrounded with embattlements, tracery, and pinnacles, enriched with fresh and pulpy foliage, and relieved by bold and symmetrical mouldings. The internal aspect of the church is exceedingly light and attractive. The ceiling is divided into three compartments, supported by a series of clustered columns, and formed into groined arches, with rich copes and mouldings at their intersection. The central compartment rises to an elevation of fifty-four feet, and the top walls are embellished with clerestory windows, ingeniously contrived, and forming a novel feature in modern church architecture. The pulpit is surmounted with a lofty canopy, the light tracery and pinnacles of which tell powerfully against the richly-painted glass of the great west window. The lighting, heating, ventilating, and acoustics, have all been carefully studied, and the internal fittings are admirably adapted for the comfort of the audience. On the whole, we are inclined to consider this one of the most successful attempts that have been made, to combine the architectural beauties of the fourteenth with the refinements, conveniences, and scientific improvements of the nineteenth century.—*Scottish Press.*

EPPING.—The Rev. Samuel Chancellor (late of Hayes, in Middlesex), having accepted an unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at Epping, commenced his stated labours at that place on Lord's-day, the 23rd ult.

OPENING OF A NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL AT MARSHFIELD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This interesting event took place on Tuesday, August 8th, when the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath, preached in the morning, to a crowded congregation. About a hundred persons afterwards dined together in the old chapel; and in the evening between three and four hundred persons partook of tea in the new chapel; after which a public meeting was held, Alfred Davidson, Esq., of Warmley, presiding. The Revs. Messrs. Haynes, Wood, Craik, Young, and Reeves, of Bristol, and the Rev. J. Glanville, of Kingswood, took part in the service. The chapel was again crowded, many being unable to obtain admission. A large number of friends from Bath, Bristol, and the surrounding villages were present. The chapel is a neat and substantial building, in the early English style, and will accommodate 600 persons. It measures, in the clear, 60 feet by 32, with a vestry 16 feet by 10. The cost of the erection,

including the purchase of the land, was £730, towards which £500 has been collected. Of this sum £120 has been subscribed by the congregation, who are mostly in humble circumstances.

BRADING, I. W.—On Tuesday, the 16th instant, public services were held in this place in connexion with the building of a Congregational church, British School, minister's and master's houses, and the enclosure of a burial-ground. The Rev. E. Giles, of Newport, opened the morning service at twelve by reading the Scriptures and prayer; and the Rev. T. Binney, of the Weigh-house, London, preached an admirable sermon from Gal. iii. 23, 24. After dinner and tea in the school-room, which was kindly provided by the friends in connexion with the Rev. G. Conder's congregation at Ryde, a public meeting was held, C. Mitchell, Esq., M.D., of Carisbrook, presiding. By the report that was presented, it appeared that £1,594 had been expended, and £1,101 received; and an urgent appeal was made to reduce the deficiency to £300. Dr. Mitchell, in addition to previous donations, liberally gave £30; Mrs. Mitchell, £20; Miss Moon, of Ryde, £20. T. Piper, Esq., of London, in promising £20, bore testimony to the economy that had characterised the expenditure, and the workmanlike manner in which the buildings had been erected. Mr. J. Cooper, of Ryde, promised £10; and Mr. J. Wheeler, £5. The proceeds of the day amounted to £140; and Edward Thompson, Esq., of Islington, who was prevented attending the evening meeting, hearing that the effort to raise the £193 had so far succeeded, as £140 had been obtained, has promised that when £170 are raised he will give the remaining £23. The Rev. Messrs. T. Mann, of Cowes; M. Lloyd, of Newport; G. Conder, of Ryde; Poulter, of Wellingborough; Blackwell, of Ryde; and Wilkinson, of Jamaica, were present, and took part in the services of the day.

ROOK LANE CHAPEL, FROME, SOMERSETSHIRE.—The Rev. Joseph Hooper (late of Coward College, Tralee, county Kerry), has received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the members of the Independent Church, meeting in the above place, to become their pastor, and intends entering on his stated labours immediately. In consequence of severe illness, the Rev. J. Jones, a short time since, voluntarily retired from his usual, active and laborious duties at Rook Lane; but will continue to minister occasionally, when health will permit.

ASHFORD BRITISH UNION AND DISSENTING SABBATH-SCHOOLS.—AUGUST 16.—The Rev. T. Clarke, at the request of the friends and teachers of the schools, was desired to send a letter to the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, soliciting the favour of an excursion-train to Dover for the children of the above institutions. In the most prompt and kind manner they replied in the affirmative, and made every arrangement for the comfort and pleasure of the children, a circumstance which developed a liberality of sentiment superior to party feelings, with genuine benevolence. Accordingly the children, to the number of 300, with their teachers, met on the British School grounds, and walked in procession to the railway station. When they reached Dover, William Horsnail, Esq., with the three Dissenting ministers of Ashford, headed the procession, and walked to the East Cliff, where all were regaled with meat pasties and fruit; having at the same time a delightful view of the sea and shipping. They proceeded from thence to the elevation above the shaft, and subsequently were refreshed with plum-cake, &c., in the school-rooms belonging to the Wesleyan chapel, Swangate-street. They returned in admirable order, and closed a delightful day by singing "God save the Queen." How pleasing to see Christians of different denominations thus united in the good work of imparting education, based on the Bible, to the rising generation, without interfering with the sacred rights of conscience, and yet promoting the public weal. A goodly number of friends, interested in the cause of true religion and patriotism, accompanied the procession to Dover. The warmest thanks of the friends are due to the directors; also to the officers of the Ashford and Dover stations for their great attention to the comfort of the children. The 120 children, unable from their age to attend the excursion-train, were treated with cake, &c., thus diffusing joy all around.

THE NEWCASTLE POLYTECHNIC.—In April a magnificent exhibition of the fine and useful arts was opened at Newcastle. It occupied eight spacious halls, and embraced all those elegancies and articles of high art that belong to a highly refined state of society. Since it was opened it has been visited by 77,422 individuals, from the Duke of Northumberland down to the humblest collier. The receipts have been £3,205 11s. 10d.; after deducting expenses, the balance will be handed over to the Natural History Society and to the Fine Arts Society. These bare facts tell their own tale, and do infinite credit to the wealthy inhabitants who have stripped their picture galleries of their richest gems, and their halls of their most valuable works of art, and have exposed them to the mercy of crowds of people who might be expected to have no very great veneration for the higher creations of the mind of man. But so far as we have ascertained, the experience of the projectors of this exhibition is the experience of all those committees who have faith in the better part of our humanity; as yet there has not been a case of wilful damage, and we have no doubt the beautiful models exhibited will go far to form the taste of many a young mind, who by and by will do honour to his town and neighbourhood.—*From our Correspondent.*

spending on the spot. Peter agrees to be robbed by Paul, and Paul by Peter, and both hope to be profited thereby. This seems actually the condition at which things have arrived in Ireland. One-half at least of the statement—the Protestant acquiescence—may seem incredible; but, from all the symptoms, and although we are of but little faith regarding the self-denial of the Catholic or any other clergy under similar circumstances, we believe that in the meantime Catholic reluctance to take is a greater obstacle than Protestant reluctance to give. The case standing thus in Ireland, it is easy to see why the promoters of the endowment should direct their efforts mainly towards rendering their scheme less directly and obviously a British question.

How, then, will the alteration on the scheme affect the objections held in Britain? So far as we can see, the amount of objection removed will be very small—so small as to lead to the conclusion that the promoters of the scheme greatly misunderstand the grounds of the opposition. The opponents of Irish Catholic endowment all come under one of three classes—those who object on mere money grounds, thinking that Ireland is costly enough already without our paying four or five millions per annum for a second Church Establishment; those who object to endowment of the Catholic religion because it is a "national sin;" and those who hold that to endow any religion is pernicious, politically or religiously, or both. The objection of only the first of these classes is touched by the alteration in the project. Those who object merely on money grounds may be satisfied by the burden being laid on other shoulders than their own—unless, indeed, they should argue that, since Irish property can actually afford to ask a new burden, it should have been made long ago to bear in national taxation the same burdens as British property. This class, however, is the smallest and least formidable of all—without name, organization, or activity. On the second class—the people who wish to have their own religion paid for by their neighbours, and are horrified at the idea of reciprocating the benefit—the manœuvre of drawing the endowment exclusively from Irish funds will obviously have no effect. It will still be an endowment, an "encouragement," a "national recognition," of "Popery." Although not desiring to enter into the counsels of this party, and utterly abjuring their spirit and principles, we yet know enough of them to say that their objections will not be in the least lessened by the arrangements now intended. There remains the third class of objectors—those who object to all Establishments on principle, and to all alike; and of this class we feel better able to speak, and quite safe in declaring that, as regards them, the scheme is just as objectionable now as it was before.

THE ANNUITY-TAX IN EDINBURGH.

DEPUTATIONS TO THE ANNUITY-TAX PRISONERS.—Since our last several deputations have visited Bailie Stott and his fellow-prisoner, Mr. Georgeson, in the Calton Jail, to express the sympathy of the bodies from which they proceeded with these two gentlemen in their present situation. The first deputation visited the prison on Saturday, and consisted of several members of the Executive Committee of the Anti-annuity-tax League. On Monday, a deputation from the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church waited upon the Bailie and Mr. Georgeson. The deputation consisted of Messrs. James Rennie, R. L. Scott, and G. M. Middleton, one of whom read an address which had been previously adopted, approving of the stand the Bailie and Mr. Georgeson had made, and sympathizing with them in the sufferings to which they had been subjected in consequence of their resistance to a tax which was unscriptural, impolitic, and unjust. Bailie Stott, on behalf of Mr. Georgeson and himself, said they felt delighted and honoured by the address as coming from such an influential body as the United Presbyterian Church—a body from which they had received the greatest kindness since they had been cast into prison; and especially as coming from a body of young men who were the hope of the church, and on whom it would devolve not only to preach the glorious gospel, but to maintain the standard of religious liberty which was at present so nobly held by the respected ministers of the body. The third deputation, which was from the Scottish Anti-state-church Association, visited the prisoners yesterday. The Rev. Andrew Nicol stated the object of the visit, and Mr. Hunter, the secretary, read a series of resolutions which had been adopted by the Association, and which will be found in our advertising columns. The Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Stockbridge, the Rev. Francis Johnston, and J. A. Fullarton, Esq., publisher, severally delivered appropriate addresses; after which Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson expressed their gratitude at the kindness of their friends, and their hope that by their conduct they would bring no discredit on the great cause in which they suffered.—*Scottish Press* of Wednesday.

THE ANNUITY-TAX PRISONERS.—It would be observed from a paragraph in our last paper, that the electors of the First Municipal Ward, which Bailie Stott represents in the Town Council, resolved to originate a penny subscription for the purpose of procuring the liberation of their representative, and also of his fellow-prisoner, Mr. Georgeson. We understand that the amount which has been realized by this means is now sufficient for the accomplishment of the object contemplated, and that these two gentlemen will leave the cells to which they had been consigned to-morrow, or at the farthest, on Monday. It will be seen from our advertising columns, that a demonstration is to be made on Monday evening in honour of the Bailie and Mr. Georgeson, under the auspices of the Anti-annuity-tax League.—*Scottish Press* of Saturday.

THE ANNUITY-TAX.—Lord John Russell announced in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, that the Government have resolved to send a commissioner to Edinburgh to inquire and report regarding this unjust and most unpopular impost. The gentleman entrusted with the inquiry is, we understand, Mr. J. G. S. Lefevre, one of the secretaries of the Board of Trade.—*Scotsman*.

LIBERATION OF BAILIE STOTT AND MR. GEORGESON.

Edinburgh, 21st August, 1848.

On Saturday last I had the pleasure of being present at the liberation of Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson, after a confinement of nearly three weeks in the Calton Gaol of this city, for non-payment of the clerical impost, called Annuity-tax. At a meeting of the first municipal ward, of which Bailie Stott is one of the representatives, held on Monday, the 14th instant, it was resolved to set on foot a penny subscription to procure a sum sufficient to set them at liberty. This subscription was raised by means of boxes placed in a number of shops, and each contributor received an illustrated receipt, having, on the one hand, a representation of a clergyman preaching to "a beggarly account of empty boxes;" and on the other, an auctioneer conducting an Annuity-tax sale, with a kirk in his neighbourhood, so alarmingly out of the plumb, that a party of soldiers are attempting to prop it up with their guns and bayonets. The inhabitants, though heartily opposed to the tax, yet out of respect to the Bailie, contributed readily and abundantly, so that it was announced that the subscription would close on Saturday forenoon.

About two o'clock on that day I took a hurried walk along Waterloo-place, with the intention of paying a visit to a friend in gaol. Having readily found admission to the spacious courts inside, I sauntered about a little, meditating on the mass of wretched beings immured within the gloomy cells of the huge buildings before me; and, among others, the five Chartists, men of intelligence and good character, but whose zeal for the "six points," and for what they considered the liberty of their country, had hurried them into a few rash expressions, and perhaps some projects dangerous to the peace and welfare of the community. Here they are now cooped up like the worst of felons, and will likely, in a few months, be torn for ever from their families, their friends, and their country. I shook hands with some of them the other day through an iron grating; and, though they were grumbling a little at their hard treatment, they seemed, nevertheless, to be keeping up their spirits with the thought, that they were enduring a kind of martyrdom for their country's freedom. I was startled from my reverie by a loud knock at the outer gate, and the wicket being opened by the active turnkey, I saw enter Councillor Peter Nelson, James Grant, Esq., A. D. Campbell, Esq., and the Rev. James Robertson. The Governor of the gaol was instantly sent for, and the whole entering into a clerk's office, £15 and a few shillings were paid as the claim of the clergy and the lawyers against the Bailie, and £41 for the claim against Mr. Georgeson. A receipt was demanded, but the Governor informed them that none was required, as the appearance of the prisoners outside the gaol was held as a legal proof that the sum for which they were incarcerated had been paid. Mr. Smith, the Governor, then conducted the party in front of the Bridewell, whose grim walls, narrow iron-barred windows, and castellated style of architecture, impress one with a sense of awe; and then to the Debtors' Gaol, erected two years ago, on the eastern part of the precipitous acclivity which overhangs the Canongate. On entering the debtors' apartment the Bailie was engaged in earnest conversation with Mr. Hunter and Mr. Aitkin, of the *Scottish Press*; while Mr. Georgeson was traversing the floor with the Rev. Mr. Duff. The Governor advanced to inform him that he and Mr. Georgeson were at liberty. The Governor then shook them cordially by the hand, and his example was followed by all present. The Bailie then addressed Mr. Smith, and said that he never could forget the uniform kindness and attention which they had received from him while under his care. He had done everything in his power to mitigate the disadvantages and disagreeableness of their captivity, and they now begged to return him their warmest thanks. Mr. Smith said, that certain duties were imposed upon him, in regard to those committed to his charge, but when these were discharged he had no other desire than to contribute to their comfort. He was highly gratified with the assurance that his conduct had met with their approval. The Bailie then went into an adjoining apartment, and took an affectionate farewell of those who had been his fellow-prisoners; all of whom seemed much affected at the separation, as the Bailie had greatly endeared himself to them by his affable demeanour, his kind attention, and the earnest and solemn manner in which he had, morning and evening, conducted their devotions. On descending to the yard, a coach was found in waiting, into which the Bailie, Mr. Georgeson, and some of their friends entered, and the Bailie, after thanking those present for the great attention which they had paid him, bade them all adieu. The gates were then opened, and the coach was driven rapidly along the streets to the Bailie's residence in the suburbs, scarcely an individual in the city beyond those in the gaol being aware of his release, so that no crowd was assembled on the streets, as would assuredly have been the case had the time of his liberation been known.

This evening a grand demonstration, in honour of

the two sufferers from the Annuity-tax, is to take place in the United Presbyterian-hall, Queen-street. The chair is to be occupied by Thomas Russell, Esq., who, twelve years ago, endured five weeks' captivity in the same cause, and was liberated in the same way by the liberality of the inhabitants. Several able speakers are expected to address the meeting; so another powerful expression of public feeling will no doubt be given against the unrighteous exaction of the Annuity-tax, and the unseemly conduct of the Established clergy of this city.

THE PARSON AND TITHE "IN KIND."—The following lines (says "Rusticus") founded on fact, were written several years since by an intelligent agricultural labourer, residing in a parish in North Essex; and although the system of taking tithes in kind therein referred to has passed away, and a so-called improvement in matters of this sort has taken place, it is nevertheless well known that the generality of tithe-payers are now called upon to contribute a larger amount under the new system than was exacted from them under the old one. Such being the fact, it was in reality a measure calculated to further aggrandize the clergy of the Established Church. I may observe that the individual who wrote these lines has since obtained the ecclesiastical appointment of parish clerk, and I believe "a change has come over the spirit of his dream."

"For 'tis their duty all the learned think,

To espouse the cause by which they eat and drink."

And probably, if circumstances required it, he would now be induced to imitate the example of the late Colonel Wilson, formerly M.P. for the city of York, who, when some discussion was going on in the House of Commons, respecting the revenues of the Church, was induced to exclaim with much energy of manner, suiting the action to the word,

"While I can handle a stick or stone,
I will uphold the Church and Throne."

This little outbreak caused some degree of merriment in the House of Commons, and it was well calculated to excite such a feeling.

TITHES IN KIND.

As a parson was riding, stately and grand,
As many have done before,
He saw ten skeps of bees standing
Near to a cottager's door.

What is sweeter than honey, the parson thought,
Delightful to the taste;
I am resolved to claim my tithe,
Then I will have a feast.

Up to the labourer's door he goes—
"I am come to claim my tithe,
I see you have got ten skeps of bees,
And I do claim one hive."

The poor man looked a little surprised,
But said, "I know it is your due,
And if you wait till the evening comes,
I will bring one to you."

The swarming season was just o'er,
And he thought within himself,
"Neither skep nor honey you shall have,
Though you are so fond of pelt."

The evening hour at length being come,
The sun towards the north,
He took a new swarmed skep of bees,
And tied them in a cloth.

Up to the Vicarage house he went,
With heart so full of glee,
Often repeating to himself,
The skep belongs to me.

When he arrived at the Vicar's house,
No one could knock much faster,
"I have come to bring my tithe," he said,
So pray where is your master?"

A lacquey took him by the hand,
'Tis true as I'm a sinner,
And conducted him to the parlour fine,
Where his master and friends were at dinner.

Then he opened the door, and in he went:
"Sir, I've brought your tithe in kind,
Here are your bees, you are welcome to them,
But the skep you know is mine."

The bees released from their hive,
Were quickly buzzing about,
And the parson and all his elegant guests
Were very soon put to the rout.

The reverend gent spouted loud and long,
Thus to see his tithe come in,
And the poor man went home with his empty skep,
And a merry cue he was in.

Then parsons all, take my advice,
And always bear in mind,
However strong your tithes invite,
Never take live bees in kind.

THE POOR-LAW.—In the quarter ending at Lady Day 1847, the number of persons relieved under the Poor-law in England and Wales was 1,471,133; the cases of out-door relief amounted to 1,244,554. The total expenditure for the year ending at the same period was £4,674,569; the cost of out-door relief, £2,971,180.

STRANGE AND FATAL EVENT.—A girl, eight years old, has died, in the vicinity of the New Kent-road, from illness produced by fright. Her mother had four children at a birth, three still-born, and the fourth living only a few days. From the evidence at the inquest, there seems no doubt that, through terror at the strange occurrence, the girl was seized with vomiting and diarrhoea, which ended in death. The jury gave a verdict in that sense.

SIR AUGUSTUS JOHN FOSTER, a Privy Councillor and G.C.H., has committed suicide, at Branksea Castle, in a fit of insanity. For months he had been suffering from disease of the heart and lungs, and delirium frequently occurred. One evening he was found dead, with a razor in his hand, and two gashes in the throat. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
KENTISH-TOWN.

This beautiful edifice, which has been erected by the congregation under the ministry of the Rev. W. Forster, was opened on Wednesday, the 16th inst. It stands within 300 or 400 yards of the old meeting-house, and is situated between Old Kentish-town and Haverstock-hill and Hampstead-road, in the midst of an entirely new district, to the inhabitants of which it is of easy access. The following description is given of the building:—

The plan of the building is a parallelogram, 100 feet by 60. It is composed of Kentish rag-stone, with Bath facings. It is divided into nave and aisle, minister's and deacons' vestries, a spacious entrance-porch, and circular staircases at the west-end for access to the gallery. It is capable of seating 1,000 persons in open pewing, with reclining backs. In carrying up the building, preparation has been made for side galleries, which would hold 400 more.

The octagonal pillars surmounted by lofty arches, carry the clerestory walls, having traceried windows of elegant form, with ventilation therein. The roof of this part is very elegant, yet simple in form, and of great strength. The aisles are roofed in unison. Here also is a series of windows displaying much taste.

A grand west window, twenty-five feet high, with entrance-doorway beneath, flanked on each side by a turret with a crooked canopy eighty feet in height, and walls of aisles with angular pinnacled buttresses, produces a composition of elegant proportions. The east-end, from the Kentish-town-road, has a splendid circular window, fifteen feet in diameter. The whole of the windows are exquisitely enriched by being filled in with stained glass of very elegant design.

The organ-case, communion-pew, and font, form a very ingenious and elegant combination at the east end, and the various details were executed by very masterly carvers. The pulpit is of carved oak, standing on one side, and very low.

The aisles are paved with metallic tiles, which have a very pretty effect. The building is warmed with hot-water pipes, and lighted by a pair of large bronze chandeliers of Gothic pattern, cast on purpose for the church. The building is regarded as one of the most chaste and beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture of the fourteenth century in the metropolis.

The chapel was filled to excess by a respectable and attentive audience. The pastor read the portion of Scripture usual on such occasions, and offered up the dedicatory prayer. After the devotional exercises, he read a statement, from which we shall transfer a few extracts, as of general interest, into our columns. Having given the reasons which had induced them to build, he said, in a sort of implied defence of the uncommon beauty and magnificence of the architecture of the building,—

It is our opinion that one of the reasons why so many of our well-educated youth leave Dissenters, in order to attend the new district churches of the Establishment, is the architectural inferiority of our religious edifices; if the term architectural can be applied to our meeting-houses in any proper sense at all. We believe if the Protestant Dissenters are to lay hold of the masses, it must be, in part, by that appeal to their imaginations which a better class of religious buildings is sure to make, as well as by a vigorous and vivid application of religious truth to their understandings, their consciences, and their hearts. If art is employed to adorn the small cottage of the mechanic of the present day more tastefully than the mansion of the wealthy merchant a century ago, and to give to the gin-shop the magnificence of a palace, is not this a proof that the people are not insensible to its charms? A fact which no wise man will overlook, or throw out of his calculations, in any plan or enterprise intended to act on the popular mind. We have had an eye to this fact. We intend this building to embody and exhibit to the people of this neighbourhood our reverence for the God whom we worship in it—our earnest desire to meet the spiritual destitution which surrounds us—our respect for the poorest as well as the richest fellow-citizens, by providing for both alike a handsome edifice, in which to nourish and utter their religious sentiments—and our belief that the doctrines which we hold are better than gold, and will survive our stay on earth, and ought, therefore, to have as their outward symbol, in the building where they are to be taught, adaptation, durability, beauty, richness, and grace. We do not ask those who are not of our congregation to assist us in paying for the beauties of this building; but we do ask them to aid a small congregation, in providing a house, which will hold three times the number of the place we have just left, and are therefore making a great provision for the spiritual well-being of others. If the body to which we belong refuse us the help to which we are fairly entitled, because we have adopted a style of architecture which is uncommon among Nonconformists, then we have no hesitation in saying, after deep thought and deeper sorrow, that Congregationalism has fallen into the hands of men who have neither the mind to comprehend, nor the spirit to meet, the wants of their age.

After this address, Dr. Raffles preached a solemn sermon from John xii. 27, 28. After the service, a large number of friends retired to dine in the area of the old place of worship, which has had the pews removed, with a view to its being fitted up for a school-room for boys during the day, and to be used as an institute for the young men in the evenings. After dinner, the Rev. W. Forster, who presided, proposed a sentiment expressive of loyalty to our most gracious Queen, which was heartily adopted by the whole company standing. He then proposed the adoption of another sentiment complimentary to Dr. Raffles, which was accepted with cordial expressions by the company, the reverend doctor making his acknowledgments. The subsequent proceedings related to the new building. The speakers were the Rev. Chairman, the Rev. R. Ainslie, the Rev. J. A. Morris, and Messrs. Spalding and Walker. The Chairman stated that his friend, Mr. Spalding, had contributed the sum of £500, besides relieving them from all anxiety as to

the tradesmen's bills, &c. Mr. Spalding stated with much clearness the circumstances connected with the new building, and invited the assistance of their friends present. A number of gentlemen sent up their names for £10 and £5 each. The speakers eulogized the beauty and commodious character of the new building, and expressed ardent wishes for the success of the important enterprise.

In the evening, the church was again densely filled. The Rev. S. Martin preached an effective sermon from Mark xiv. 3–9.

There were a great many ministers present at these interesting services.

The sum collected during the day was £310. The edifice will cost £5,000, and the congregation are making efforts to raise, in a short time, half that sum.

EMSWORTH, HANTS.—On Thursday, August 10th, a new Baptist chapel was opened in the above place. The Rev. John Cox, of Woolwich, preached in the morning from Psalm lxxxix. 15, and the Rev. James Smith, of New Park-street, in the evening, from Exodus xx. 24. The Revs. Charles Cakebread, George Jones, John Neave, and D. Lemmon, took part in the devotional services. The attendance was large and the collections liberal. In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the chapel, when addresses were delivered, and many friends from Portsmouth and other places kindly engaged to collect or contribute 1d. per day during the ensuing year towards the new chapel. On the following Lord's-day, the Rev. John Cox preached three sermons, and in the afternoon administered the ordinance of baptism for the first time in Emsworth. Seven persons were baptized, who in the evening were received into the church, after which the Lord's Supper was administered. The chapel was crowded with a congregation who appeared deeply interested.

There will now be two Baptist churches vacant in the North of England. New-court Chapel, in Newcastle, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Christopherson, and the Baptist chapel, South Shields, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Sneath, an industrious and respected pastor, who has had to give up his charge because of ill health.

CHIGWELL-ROW.—The Rev. E. Corbishley has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Chigwell-row, Essex.

ABERDEEN.—The Congregational Church, Blackfriars-street, Aberdeen, have given a unanimous and cordial call to the Rev. Ninian Wight, of Highbury College, to become their pastor.

RENFIELD-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EDINBURGH.—This new edifice was opened for public worship on Sunday last. The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, preached in the forenoon; Dr. Taylor in the afternoon; and Mr. Anderson, of John-street, Glasgow, in the evening. The sermons were all of a high order, and the collections amounted to £736 9s. 5½d. The structure is in the florid, or perpendicular style of architecture, prevalent during the latter part of the fourteenth century, and is characterised, both externally and internally, by great elegance and beauty. Externally, the front is flanked by two projecting towers; the great east window, filled with elaborate tracery, rising over the entrance door; while the whole terminates in a pointed gable, pannelled and decorated with a profusion of ornament. The entire building is surrounded with embattlements, tracery, and pinnacles, enriched with fresh and pulpy foliage, and relieved by bold and symmetrical mouldings. The internal aspect of the church is exceedingly light and attractive. The ceiling is divided into three compartments, supported by a series of clustered columns, and formed into groined arches, with rich copes and mouldings at their intersection. The central compartment rises to an elevation of fifty-four feet, and the top walls are embellished with clerestory windows, ingeniously contrived, and forming a novel feature in modern church architecture. The pulpit is surmounted with a lofty canopy, the light tracery and pinnacles of which tell powerfully against the richly-painted glass of the great west window. The lighting, heating, ventilating, and acoustics, have all been carefully studied, and the internal fittings are admirably adapted for the comfort of the audience. On the whole, we are inclined to consider this one of the most successful attempts that have been made, to combine the architectural beauties of the fourteenth with the refinements, conveniences, and scientific improvements of the nineteenth century.—*Scottish Press.*

EPPING.—The Rev. Samuel Chancellor (late of Hayes, in Middlesex), having accepted an unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at Epping, commenced his stated labours at that place on Lord's-day, the 23rd ult.

OPENING OF A NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL AT MARSHFIELD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This interesting event took place on Tuesday, August 8th, when the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath, preached in the morning, to a crowded congregation. About a hundred persons afterwards dined together in the old chapel; and in the evening between three and four hundred persons partook of tea in the new chapel; after which a public meeting was held, Alfred Davidson, Esq., of Warmley, presiding. The Rev. Messrs. Haynes, Wood, Craik, Young, and Reeves, of Bristol, and the Rev. J. Glanville, of Kingswood, took part in the service. The chapel was again crowded, many being unable to obtain admission. A large number of friends from Bath, Bristol, and the surrounding villages were present. The chapel is a neat and substantial building, in the early English style, and will accommodate 500 persons. It measures, in the clear, 60 feet by 32, with a vestry 16 feet by 10. The cost of the erection,

including the purchase of the land, was £730, towards which £500 has been collected. Of this sum £120 has been subscribed by the congregation, who are mostly in humble circumstances.

BRADING, I. W.—On Tuesday, the 15th instant, public services were held in this place in connexion with the building of a Congregational church, British School, minister's and master's houses, and the enclosure of a burial-ground. The Rev. E. Giles, of Newport, opened the morning service at twelve by reading the Scriptures and prayer; and the Rev. T. Binney, of the Weigh-house, London, preached an admirable sermon from Gal. iii. 23, 24. After dinner and tea in the school-room, which was kindly provided by the friends in connexion with the Rev. G. Conder's congregation at Ryde, a public meeting was held, C. Mitchell, Esq., M.D., of Carisbrook, presiding. By the report that was presented, it appeared that £1,594 had been expended, and £1,101 received; and an urgent appeal was made to reduce the deficiency to £300. Dr. Mitchell, in addition to previous donations, liberally gave £30; Mrs. Mitchell, £20; Miss Moon, of Ryde, £20. T. Piper, Esq., of London, in promising £20, bore testimony to the economy that had characterised the expenditure, and the workmanlike manner in which the buildings had been erected. Mr. J. Cooper, of Ryde, promised £10; and Mr. J. Wheeler, £5. The proceeds of the day amounted to £140; and Edward Thompson, Esq., of Islington, who was prevented attending the evening meeting, hearing that the effort to raise the £193 had so far succeeded, as £140 had been obtained, has promised that when £170 are raised he will give the remaining £23. The Rev. Messrs. T. Mann, of Cowes; M. Lloyd, of Newport; G. Conder, of Ryde; Poulter, of Wellingborough; Blackwell, of Ryde; and Wilkinson, of Jamaica, were present, and took part in the services of the day.

ROOK LANE CHAPEL, FROME, SOMERSETSHIRE.—The Rev. Joseph Hooper (late of Coward College, Tralee, county Kerry), has received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the members of the Independent Church, meeting in the above place, to become their pastor, and intends entering on his stated labours immediately. In consequence of severe illness, the Rev. J. Jones, a short time since, voluntarily retired from his usual, active and laborious duties at Rook Lane; but will continue to minister occasionally, when health will permit.

ASHFORD BRITISH UNION AND DISSENTING SABBATH-SCHOOLS.—AUGUST 16.—The Rev. T. Clarke, at the request of the friends and teachers of the schools, was desired to send a letter to the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, soliciting the favour of an excursion-train to Dover for the children of the above institutions. In the most prompt and kind manner they replied in the affirmative, and made every arrangement for the comfort and pleasure of the children, a circumstance which developed a liberality of sentiment superior to party feelings, with genuine benevolence. Accordingly the children, to the number of 300, with their teachers, met on the British School grounds, and walked in procession to the railway station. When they reached Dover, William Horsnail, Esq., with the three Dissenting ministers of Ashford, headed the procession, and walked to the East Cliff, where all were regaled with meat pasties and fruit; having at the same time a delightful view of the sea and shipping. They proceeded from thence to the elevation above the shaft, and subsequently were refreshed with plum-cake, &c., in the school-rooms belonging to the Wesleyan chapel, Swangate-street. They returned in admirable order, and closed a delightful day by singing "God save the Queen." How pleasing to see Christians of different denominations thus united in the good work of imparting education, based on the Bible, to the rising generation, without interlarding with the sacred rights of conscience, and yet promoting the public weal. A goodly number of friends, interested in the cause of true religion and patriotism, accompanied the procession to Dover. The warmest thanks of the friends are due to the directors; also to the officers of the Ashford and Dover stations for their great attention to the comfort of the children. The 120 children, unable from their age to attend the excursion-train, were treated with cake, &c., thus diffusing joy all around.

THE NEWCASTLE POLYTECHNIC.—In April a magnificent exhibition of the fine and useful arts was opened at Newcastle. It occupied eight spacious halls, and embraced all those elegancies and articles of high art that belong to a highly refined state of society. Since it was opened it has been visited by 77,422 individuals, from the Duke of Northumberland down to the humblest collier. The receipts have been £3,205 11s. 10d.; after deducting expenses, the balance will be handed over to the Natural History Society and to the Fine Arts' Society. These bare facts tell their own tale, and do infinite credit to the wealthy inhabitants who have stripped their picture galleries of their richest gems, and their halls of their most valuable works of art, and have exposed them to the mercy of crowds of people who might be expected to have no very great veneration for the higher creations of the mind of man. But so far as we have ascertained, the experience of the projectors of this exhibition is the experience of all those committees who have faith in the better part of our humanity; as yet there has not been a case of wilful damage, and we have no doubt the beautiful models exhibited will go far to form the taste of many a young mind, who by and by will do honour to his town and neighbourhood.—*From our Correspondent.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

LITERARY JURISDICTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am deeply averse to cumbering your columns with anything personal to myself, but you have compelled me, by your insertion, last week, of the letter signed "John Teodor," with the editorial note you have appended to it. But for that note, I should most probably have allowed the letter to pass without notice, since it was of a character which removed it quite beyond the pale of decent controversy; but you impart to the matter an air of importance when you say:—

"We give it insertion as a mode of uttering our protest against the unfairness of knocking down a man, and then stifling his cries against injustice. We have seen so much of this, in some quarters, as to induce us to break through our general rule of not allowing the affairs of other newspapers to be commented upon in our own."

By your deed, you have sufficiently indicated the "quarter." You assume that there is an "injustice," and that its "cry" has been stifled. This "knocking down" system, it seems, in your judgment, has reached a crisis. You "have seen so much of it," that you can hold no longer. Your "rule" must give way to compassion, and the demands of justice for this "knocked down" man. Your generosity, under the circumstances, is of course to be considered chivalrous, and as such, some may perhaps laud it, but it may not be amiss for you to temper even chivalry with a little discretion. I need not remind you, that "breaking through general rules" is always a step which ought to be well weighed, and that the publication of "protests," whether by powers political or literary, is not a thing to be done off hand and lightly. That your very first reference to the *British Banner*, or recognition of it, should be in the form of a "protest," is not quite graceful. I might perhaps say more. Whether it was thus that its conductor, in the days which are past, acted towards you, if your own memory has failed, your friends can perhaps inform you. What you may "have seen, in some quarters," is best known to yourself: what you have done, in this case, is known to others. You have, I think, stepped forth without cause, and interfered in a business which did not concern you. You have judged without inquiry, and, in your zeal for justice, condemned the innocent; under the guise of redressing the grievance of a foreigner, you have inflicted an injury upon a fellow-citizen.

I "stifled" no "cry," whether against "injustice," or merited chastisement. You are to know that "John Teodor" had but a single interview with me, during which he both equivocated and mis-stated; and, after fixing him down to the point, I told him, in the presence of two gentlemen, that he should have the fullest justice done him; but that in coming as he did, he was deviating from the proper course; that the matter lay between himself and the Rev. Robert Ashton—and the Rev. Robert Ashton alone—and not between him and me; and that if he was wronged, it was by Mr. Ashton, and not by me; that he must, therefore, adjust the matter with Mr. Ashton, and whatever that gentleman thought just and right I was ready to carry out before the public. "John Teodor" fully assented to the propriety of the course pointed out, and withdrew, apparently quite satisfied—or rather, not a little gratified—with the interview. A day or two after, I received a communication from Mr. Ashton, enclosing the note of "John Teodor" to him, stating that I would "see and judge whether the said note atoned for, or aggravated, the original offence;" but questioning whether, under all the circumstances, it was worth while, or proper, to take any public notice of it, and the more so, as "John Teodor" had been to Manchester, where, but not till he had got into a pulpit, there had been a meeting of the ministers to examine into his case, when the result was, a refusal to yield him any countenance. At the same time, a suggestion was made to me, from more than one quarter, of a Committee to sift the matter, with a proviso that I should consent to act upon it. In the meantime—that was last Wednesday week—you announced in your Notice to Correspondents that the "letter of Dr. Teodor" should appear in your next. I need not say with what surprise I saw the notice, for I had given "John Teodor" no refusal; he never called back after his first interview; he made no inquiry as to my intentions, either by word or writing! After the interview above referred to, I had no intercourse whatever, direct or indirect, with him; and, for aught he knew to the contrary, the said letter might have been allowed to appear in the *British Banner* on the 9th—the very day in which he desired you to take him up as a "knocked down" man, and suffer him to be heard in the *Nonconformist*. The article of which he complained appeared in the *Banner* of the 2nd; his reply could only appear, at the earliest, in the *Banner* of the 9th; and, yourself being judge, he applied to you for an appearance, on that day, in the *Nonconformist*! I repeat, I could only insert it, at the earliest, on the 9th; I had not refused to do so; and, without such refusal being made to him in any shape, he takes it for granted, proceeds to the *Nonconformist*, and asks insertion! So far was I from excluding the letter because of its contents, I had not read, nor heard one sentence of it, when I read in your columns your "Notice to Correspondents," that you would publish it next week. Such, then, are the circumstances under which you have come to the rescue of a "knocked-down man!"—such the wrong which induces you to "break through your general rule." How far the deed was worthy of the sacrifice the public will now judge. The fires of a Quixotic heroism have been quenched in the mud of a Slavonian mire. "John Teodor" seems to have panted for the honours of martyrdom at my hands, and he found in you a ready coadjutor. The case, I presume, is without parallel: you aspire to be his deliverer—you are made his dupe.

But my "cry against injustice" must be further heard. I have somewhat to say of the contents of "John Teodor's" letter. He has confounded figure with fact; and, by way of correcting what he terms falsehood, he has stated what is not true. "John Teodor," addressing me, says:—

Be so kind as to tell me frankly, why you have omitted those expressions of the Rev. R. Ashton that provoked "the spirit of rebuke" in my convert? Why have you reported, "No other evening would be suitable," in place of "On no other evening will the pulpit be open for the purpose required;" that is, for the exposition of the evil deeds of Rome and the Jesuits?

The italics and small capitals are not mine, but your

own, which I take as an illustration of your zeal to serve your client, by giving the utmost typical prominence to my alleged concealments and interpolations. The answer is brief,—I "omitted," I "reported," nothing! The document was published *verbatim et literatim*, even to a comma, as it came to my hands from the Rev. Robert Ashton.

Again, "John Teodor," I suppose, is guided by the tastes, habits, and customs of Slavonia, when he talks of "bribing" an English editor; and, in the absence of more substantial means of corruption, of giving him a "good dinner!" A man that can talk in such a style to Englishmen, deserves to be not simply "knocked down"—with pen—but swung in a blanket! Who but an ignorant enthusiast would so write in a foreign land? and what editor would give currency to the outrage, but a man who, for the moment, forgot what was due to decency, to himself, and to his fellow-labourer in the field of Christian literature? Sir, my zeal in behalf of "knocked-down" men must have reached a point of perilous fervour, before I could have allowed any hair-brained wanderer thus to have insulted you, or any man in your position, in my columns.

Again, "John Teodor" is equally at fault in the matter of "falsehood,"—a term and a thing with which he displays an unhappy familiarity,—twice charged against me in the following:—

Surely, you allude most falsely to my trying "to be identified by you;" how could I, being poor, and having nothing to spare at present, not even a good dinner to bribe a sectarian editor? It is false that I found "no admission when knocking at your door;" for you received me more politely than ever I could have expected from a partial editor; perhaps so, because I asked no favour from you, but applied for your place, and you sent me to Mr. E. Selby, 52, Leonard-street, who, according to your advice, granted me "the large room at the Royal British School in Cowper-street," where I delivered the "heterogeneous jumble," to the great mortification of every British and foreign Jesuit.

Partly, I hope, from his ignorance of our language, this extract is full of confusion and misrepresentation. He takes "admission" literally, and then taunts me with my polite reception of him! Of course, it was not meant that the man, on calling, was driven from my door. He had been admitted before his errand became known. My figurative phrase refers exclusively to his twice-repeated transmission of a bundle of handbills, with a request that I would distribute them, announce the lecture, and press the attendance of my flock,—a request with which, in neither case, I complied. Such is the import of his "knocking," and of my "non-admission." I hope he will understand me now.

"John Teodor" is equally out in his other points of "falsehood." He talks of applying for my "place." I have no such place to apply for as that in question. In the said school my people, as such, have no right of property whatever. It is a general public educational establishment, the room of which is let on hire for all sorts of purposes of an unexceptionable character, as you in part know, since there you have repeatedly attended political meetings. This place, he says, was "granted" according to my "advice." This again would be, in his own phrase, a "falsehood,"—I call it a mistake. I gave no "advice" whatever on the point. I had no private personal jurisdiction in the matter. I "sent" him, as he says, to Mr. Selby, as the gentleman who has the letting of the room—not the "granting" of it gratuitously, but the letting of it for hire, on behalf of the funds of the institution. With Mr. Selby I had no communication on the subject before, nor have I since. It was purely a business transaction; such are the facts; and in this light the public will now see the credit which is due to the Slavonian reformer, and will be prepared for the recklessness with which he throws about him charges of "falsehood."

I must, in finally discarding the subject, take this opportunity of saying, that this "John Teodor" does not improve upon acquaintance. He betrays quite as large a measure of intellectual and moral infirmity as the person he designates his "convert," who seems merely a second self, and a convenient scape-goat, to get him out of the pits into which his reckless absurdity precipitates him. I like neither the man nor his mission;—I have no faith in either. I have no confidence whatever in the statement which is put forth in the letter they have obtruded upon the public through your columns. How the downfall of Rome is to be hastened by the babbling, in broken English, of this uncertified stroller, is, to me, wholly incomprehensible. If the exhibition made in the school above referred to is a sample, the Pope and the Jesuits need not be greatly alarmed. He says, he then and there delivered what I call "a heterogeneous jumble," what he calls lecture, "to the great mortification of every British and foreign Jesuit." Now it so happens, that for my own satisfaction I seat a very competent person on that very occasion to observe for me, and that person states that only some two or three forms were occupied, in a house that will hold a thousand people, to whom "John Teodor" sat reading what he calls a lecture; but in such a manner that none could catch anything like a rational glimpse at his meaning. Such was the exhibition that excited "the great mortification of every British and foreign Jesuit." Doubts arise in my mind whether it be proper that "John Teodor" should be so far from his friends. Be this as it may; sure I am it is no friendly part to let him appear before the public as you have done. There is a patronage which amounts to manslaughter. Such, I think, in this case, is yours. Worse things, after all, may befall some men, than my alleged method of "knocking down;" and then commanding silence. Among such things may be reckoned your plan of putting their heads in a noose, and then suspending them from the branch of a tree. Had I read the poor man's letter as a neutral party, for his own sake assuredly I should have refused to publish it. Repeatedly have I, by such refusal, saved rash and foolish men from sore disaster; and I think, by a similar severity, you would have merited the thanks of the "Slavonian Missionary."

In conclusion, I very much regret, on public grounds, that you should have deemed it your duty to step beyond your own province and thus to come into collision with your unoffending neighbour. My knowledge of your character forbids me to charge you with the weakness of a desire to parade before the public your own superior sense of justice, and so bidding for popularity. Nor can I impute to you a wish to supply the place of the late *Universe*, which, some three months ago, held that it alone—yes, even it, in the last stage of decline, and tottering like old Priam, on its crutch—stood between the public and the "despotism" of a certain editor. I can impute to you no such folly and nonsense; but I do complain that you have performed

an act not very neighbourly, and not very seemly. A slight inquiry would have cost you little, and have been no degradation; a single sentence would have obtained for you an explanation, and a few words of cross-examination of "John Teodor" would have saved you. You would have learned, that the letter had not only not been refused, but not even read by me when you announced its publication in your next issue; although unquestionably, on its perusal—from its false and foolish contents, as it now appears in your columns—it would have been promptly refused admission to the *Banner*, and that refusal, I submit, would have merited heartfelt thanks at the hands of its misguided writer. When you say, "I have seen so much of this in some quarters," you assume what is not true, and convey an impression both false and injurious. You will, surely, allow me to know a little about the *how* "much." Your charge receives even an apparent proof only, in the single case of the "*Seamen's Friend Society*,"—for, in the case of the "*Norwich Operative*," whose rejected letter you also admitted, there has been no "knocking down"—and, with respect to the said society, I not only defend the rejection, but, on that account, demand praise and public thanks. Nay, more, as a rule, I deny the right—I deny the necessity—I deny the propriety—of allowing parties to be heard in every case, at such a length as they may think proper, or heard at all. The editorship of a moral and religious journal is, in many respects, a species of moral magistracy, and it is neither meet nor seemly, nor would it always be safe, that in every case the culprit, on receiving sentence, shall be allowed, in his own defence, to harangue the bench in such style as may suit his views and temper. Such a system would reduce our Police-offices and Courts of Justice to scenes of endless altercation and uproar. A public magistrate must have large discretionary powers, and if such powers are abused there is a remedy; obvious injustice, grievous and persevered in, will soon bring its own cure. It is, therefore, I submit, safe and best for us, each to do his own work in his own way, and leave the public to judge for themselves. Propriety, and even justice, in such matters, are very much things of taste and of opinion. Public acts, moreover, are oftentimes legitimately prompted by private reasons, which it is neither needful nor expedient to be always propagating along with the decision. In no case have I, in no case will I, interfere between you and your correspondents. You shall, for me, be left to settle your editorial quarrels as you best can. I have never, to my knowledge, published a rejected letter of any individual: and unless under extraordinary circumstances, after a most thorough sifting, and under a strong conviction that the act is one of duty, because of its public importance, I never will. If I require to be confirmed in the wisdom or necessity of such a resolve, I should find the means of that confirmation in the event which has led to this communication. With thanks, so far as benefit has thus been conferred,

I remain, yours obediently,
EDITOR OF THE "*BRITISH BANNER*."

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ENGINE-MEN AND THEIR EMPLOYERS on the North-Western Railway was on Saturday supposed to be arranged satisfactorily. The daily papers of Monday publish the following official notice on the subject:—

London and North-Western Railway, Euston Station, London, Aug. 19, 1848.—The drivers and firemen late in the service of this Company, having left their case in the hands of the Chairman, unconditionally, and having expressed their "willingness to resume their several duties when and under whatever circumstances their services may be required," they will be re-employed accordingly. In giving this intimation, the directors think it due to the new engine-drivers and firemen to assure them, that they shall not be prejudiced as regards their present rates of wages, and that their interests in other respects will be duly protected.—By order, R. CREED, Sec.

The men, at their meeting on Thursday evening last, proposed to submit certain matters to the decision of Mr. Bury, Mr. Gooch, and Mr. Madigan, gentlemen of long experience in locomotive management. This led to a communication to Mr. Madigan on Friday, on the part of Mr. Glynn, the Chairman of the Board of Directors. On Saturday Mr. Madigan, commissioned by the Board, had an interview with Mr. Brown, the chairman at the late meetings in the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road, on the part of the men, and it was then arranged that the system of classification prepared by Mr. McConnell should be withdrawn, and that the men should return to their employment on the line on the terms which they have hitherto been accustomed to receive. It was further understood, that any grievances of which the men might have to complain should, in future, be submitted to Mr. Glynn, the Chairman of the Board, and not to any of the superintendents. After the disputes were thus regarded as settled, twenty-two of the engine-drivers were sent for to arrange their work for Monday morning, when they found that they were expected to act with new firemen, the drivers who have worked on the line during the past week being kept in the subordinate capacity. Each dissident driver was thus to work on an engine with one of the new men in lieu of his old assistant. This was regarded as an infraction of their understanding with the Company, and a meeting having been held, at past one o'clock on Monday morning, the following resolution was reported as carried unanimously:—

That the arrangements proposed to them this evening by Mr. Walker, for the working of the line on Monday, being a total violation of the understanding communicated by Mr. Madigan, on behalf of the Board of Directors, on Saturday, that it be therefore determined by this meeting, that they will not resume work upon the London and North-Western Railway unless the firemen who have seceded be included in the settlement of the disputes.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.—Mr. T. D. Hall, one of the five young men reported as having "passed a distinguished examination" for honours, at the recent matriculation at the University of London, is a son of the Rev. G. Hall, of Henfield, in Sussex, and was formerly a pupil in the above-named institution.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris has, during the last few days, been the theatre of agitating and alarming reports. On Thursday there was anxiety and apprehension of commotion: yesterday morning the feeling of fear had subsided; but in the course of Friday the Government had drawn out an immense array of troops and artillery, to prevent an united outbreak of the Legitimists, and Red Republicans. These precautionary measures were taken in consequence of the rumoured approach of a large mass of the wives and daughters of the imprisoned insurgents with a petition to the Assembly for an amnesty. The rumour proved correct; but the demonstration was not allowed to proceed beyond the Rue de Rivoli, where it was stopped by the advanced posts. The petition was forwarded thence to the Assembly. The correspondent of the *Times*, referring to these alarms, says, that although the parties of the Regency, of Henry V., and of the Red Republic, are believed to be actively conspiring, the two former particularly, there is not the slightest danger of an outbreak. The Government are fully prepared to repress in two hours any insurrection that might be attempted. That there are on some domestic points differences of opinion in the Cabinet is notorious—on that connected with the Committee of Inquiry in particular. On Sunday the city was tranquil, and all alarm had subsided.

The first volume of the evidence connected with the report of the commission for inquiring into the insurrection of June was issued to the members of the National Assembly on Friday. The second volume appeared on Saturday. The *Times* correspondent writes:—

The sensation produced by the evidence given before the Committee of Inquiry is immense. There is a feeling of satisfaction at the avowal of M. Proudhon that the insurrection had been Socialist, and not Republican. This declaration simplifies the matter exceedingly. The question of advanced or ultra, or red or pure, republicanism, is put at rest by it. It is not "the Republic" in any shape with which the National Guards and the Mobs, and the army, had successfully fought, or with which they may be again called upon to contend; it is with Socialism, and Socialism means massacre, devastation, and universal pillage.

The extent of the influence and ramifications of this miscreant association in Paris is frightful. In Lyons it is even comparatively more formidable. Unhappily it extends to all the great towns. In the peaceful city of Tours the number of Socialists is said to be no less than 4,500. The body is said to be in correspondence with your Chartists, and that the affiliated are pledged to support each other.

In Paris, at least, there is for the present no danger of their getting the upper hand, and if the hopes of the country be realized, that is, if General Cavaignac be elected President, it will be long before they or disturbers of any kind will have the power to do extensive mischief.

The following is an analysis of the documents which implicate Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Causidière. Those against Ledru Rollin are, besides the depositions of M. Francois Arago and M. Trouvé Chauvel, a letter from M. Ledru Rollin, of the 16th of April, at three o'clock in the afternoon, ordering that the *rappel* should cease being beaten during the manifestation then going on; the deposition of M. Dubois, judge at Lille, showing that the expedition against Belgium was prepared and paid by M. Ledru Rollin; the deposition of M. Longepied, proving that the election agents of M. Ledru Rollin received 10*f.* per day; and the depositions of Messrs. Marrast and Carlier, relative to the establishment of a committee of public safety on the 16th of April, and to the proclamation of the dictatorship of M. Ledru Rollin. Besides the list of the new Provisional Government found at the Hôtel de Ville on the 15th of May, and the letter which one of the rebels wrote to his wife, there is an infinite quantity of evidence against M. Louis Blanc. The most important is the evidence of a witness who establishes that M. Louis Blanc said, at the Hôtel des Invalides, "Leave me, it is an *affaire manquée*;" the testimony of M. Lemaigre, a marchand du vin at Berry, who deposes that the cabriolet in which M. Louis Blanc drove was ordered to the Hôtel de Ville; and a great quantity of witnesses, who swear that M. Louis Blanc was seen that day at the Hôtel de Ville with Barbès and Albert. There are likewise very numerous depositions relative to M. Causidière. According to one deposition of M. Trouvé Chauvel, posterior to the affairs of June, whilst the Committee of Inquiry was deliberating on the 20th of July about M. Causidière, the ancient Montagnards collected in front of the Prefecture of Police, in order to deliver him, had he been arrested, and divided amongst them 500*f.* sent by him. Other representatives, MM. Vignerte and Xavier Durrieu, are compromised by M. Alexandre Dumas, who has deposed that on the 15th of May they were carried to the Hôtel de Ville by the insurgents. The deposition of M. Turck, deputy, accuses a third representative, M. Beaune, of having said, on the 15th of May, that it was necessary to cut off 500 of the heads of the National Assembly. Some documents have been withdrawn, especially relative to M. Flocon, and to a sum of money about which the Committee were not sufficiently clear.

On Saturday, a ballot for the election of President commenced, which gave the following results:—Number of votes, 708; absolute majority, 355. M. Armand Marrast obtained 611 votes; M. Bac, candidate of the Montagne, 54; M. Lacrosse, 26; M. Ledru Rollin, 6; M. Dufaure, 5; M. Lamartine, 2; M. Armand Marrast having obtained the required majority, was proclaimed President for the ensuing month.

The *Constitutionnel* states that Mr. Dillon, one of the Irish insurgent leaders, has escaped to Havre.

The speech of Lord Palmerston on Wednesday night has, as might be expected, given satisfaction to all in Paris, who see in the *entente cordiale* between the French and British Governments on the affairs of Italy, a chance of escape from foreign war, and increased power in the Government to control domestic events and parties.

The Marquis of Normanby presented to General Cavaignac on Saturday letters which accredited him as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the French Republic.

SPAIN.

The *Clamor Publico* states that a Carlist conspiracy had been discovered at Seville, the object of which was to seize on the Duchess de Montpensier, and to carry her off into the mountains of La Ronda. Several persons implicated in it had been arrested.

GERMANY.

MEETING OF THE ARCADE OF THE EMPIRE AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—COLOGNE, August 16.—These two days past, the German Parliament, the Lieutenant of the Empire, and the King of Prussia, have been at Cologne together assembled, and form a most interesting, and indeed important, spectacle. The Lieutenant of the Empire and the Parliament of Frankfurt (or about 250 members of it) came from Biberich together in two steamers. Such a triumphal procession! The entire population mustered on both banks as the steamers passed—municipal officers, national guards, schools, corporations, and what not. More powder could not be burned in a campaign. It was probably the King's intention to come to terms of amity with the Lieutenant of the Empire and the Parliament. If such was his aim, he completely failed in it the first day; the second day, however, he succeeded better. The Parliament had chosen a deputation of fifteen members (besides its presidents and secretaries) to offer their respects to the King. A number of deputies joined the deputation. The King received them the first. It was curious and interesting to observe the two powers thus in presence of each other. All know the King of Prussia, who does not want talent nor courage, and who feels himself a king. But few know Von Gagern, certainly one of the most remarkable men of the age—tall of stature, powerful of voice, full of heart, rectitude, and energy. Such a man, at the head of a great popular party, was a power that might well counterbalance even a king. And you might see at the first glance that the King of Prussia and Von Gagern were not in love with each other. When the King approached Von Gagern, the latter, as president of the assembly, advanced a step and began an address, of which the concluding sentence was, "The Parliament has the full confidence that your Majesty will aid it in the construction of German unity, a work already commenced, and which the nation will complete." The expression evidently pained the King, who replied at first by some obliging words for the Parliament, but concluded thus:—"Be assured I shall never lose sight of the great task you are called to perform, as I am persuaded that you will not forget there are princes in Germany, and that I am one of them." The Prussians cried, "God save the King," but all the rest present perceived that there was at least opposition to those words, if not a kind of menace. Thus did the King miss his aim the first day of winning the benevolence of the Parliament. He managed, however, to repair his error the second day, during a breakfast given by the town of Cologne to its guests. This public breakfast was very brilliant and enthusiastic. A thousand sat down, with the Parliament, the Lieutenant of the Empire, the King, his Ministers, and Generals. The ears of these personages were regaled with songs, which, six months ago, would have sent the poets who composed them into a state prison fast enough. Yet now, kings and princes, courtiers and deputies, down to the lowest present, repeated together the choruses of "German liberty and unity." All the great personages had their healths drunk, and replied thereto. The toast of the cathedral of Cologne was drunk, and it found a reverend representative to return thanks. President Von Gagern then gave as a toast "The German People." And at this all rose and all shouted, and the enthusiasm waxed greater when the King rose, glass in hand, and proposed the health of "All the members of the German Parliament, present and absent." It was well done, and was well taken. Some critics whispered, indeed, that the King drank their healths individually, not collectively—the members, not the Parliament; but this was not listened to. Those present took the toast as a cordial adhesion on the King's part, and they thanked him for it with joy and with affection. It was in fact a proclamation of peace.—*Correspondent of the Daily News.*

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria did arrive at Vienna on the 12th, and was received with "the grateful love and unshakeable loyalty of his people." On landing, rows of beautiful damsels strewed his path with flowers. The Diet addressed him with loyalty, but with significance and firmness—"The Diet, representing as it does a free people in a constitutional monarchy, consider it their duty to preserve not only their own dignity, but also the sanctity and inviolability of the constitutional throne."

THE EMPEROR'S FAVOURITE.—"It is reported that 'Cibini' has arrived along with the court. This Cibini is an Italian woman who enjoys the confidence of the Empress, and who is indispensable to the Emperor. These words are pure innocence; there is no suspicion of gallantry attaching to the connexion. Cibini is the friend of our unfortunate

monarch when his awful malady overshadows him. She is then ever near him, and supports him through the dark hour. So far Cibini might appear entitled to esteem, but there are rumours abroad among the people that make her hated by them. It is whispered that the Emperor's malady arises not from natural causes, but has been produced by wines with mixtures known only to Italian pharmacy. It is added, with better grounds, that Cibini is a tool of the Jesuits, and incessantly busy to abuse the Emperor's distracted fancy and fill his mind with suspicions and fears. If Cibini were to show herself in public she would run the risk of being torn to pieces. The mere rumour of her having followed the court back to Vienna has excited an uneasy excitement among the populace ominous of evil."—*Correspondent of the Daily News.*

ITALY.

The Paris papers publish the account of an interview between a deputation from Genoa and King Charles Albert, on the 8th instant, which relates to matter of interest. The King received the deputation in bed at a late hour of the night, and heard their statement as to the doubts and suspicions of the people of Genoa. He replied, that the armistice was inevitable, and had been obtained through the English Ambassador. The narrative proceeds as follows:—"The King said, 'Either we shall conclude an honourable peace, or we shall re-enter on the campaign: the public spirit will be again aroused; perhaps France will join us, and we shall be stronger.' At this moment the King, questioned by us as to whether France had refused her intervention, replied, 'I made a demand for it to M. Cavaignac; but England appeared little disposed to favour this intervention.' As to the internal situation, the King assured us that the concessions he had made would undergo no alteration."

On the 13th instant Mr. Abercrombie, the English Minister, and M. de Reiset, the French Envoy, left Turin, to announce officially to King Charles Albert and to Marshal Radetzky the mediation of Great Britain and France. Previous to their departure, M. Pareto addressed to them a note, in which he disclaimed, in his name and that of the Ministry, all participation in the armistice or convention, signed by General Salasco, protesting against it as illegal, and declaring that it should not serve as the basis of the negotiations. By the last accounts Mr. Abercrombie was still at Alessandria, the King's head quarters, where M. Bois le Comte had also arrived. The object of the two Ministers' visit was to receive the King's acceptance of the proffered mediation of France and England, that of Austria having been already obtained, and to fix on a convenient place where the conferences are to be held. Placentia was named, but some central town in Switzerland is more likely to be selected. The *Times* correspondent thinks that the question of Piedmont is settled, and the proffered mediation can only have reference to Lombardy. He contends that the armistice contains the basis of a treaty of peace so far as Sardinia is concerned, and that both the army and the people do not desire a fusion with Lombardy.

Venice has not yet surrendered to the Austrians. The *National* says, "Venice refuses the armistice signed by Charles Albert, and does not consider itself bound by the convention entered into by the prudent King of Piedmont." The Government have issued a proclamation, in which they say:—

Venice is determined and able to resist. Venice, with the concord and union which prevail among its defenders, will renew, in the face of the world, the great examples of Dandolo, Mauroceni, Pisani, Zeni, and a thousand other heroes, whose gigantic feats are recorded with veneration in history. Yesterday, the enemy sent us a note, in which they recommended us to consider if it was not expedient to enter into negotiations. We replied to that note by referring the writer to the answer returned by the Provisional Government to a similar communication of General Welden, and enclosing our proclamation of the 7th instant.

General Welden, the invader of Bologna, has been disavowed and recalled by the Austrian Government. News from Bologna of the 11th states that the Austrians are retiring. Bologna is in a state of defence, with 20,000 men under arms. The battalion Zambecari, that of the students of Rome, and that of Ferrara, have taken the three mountains, St. Michela in Bosco, Paterna, and Osservanza, and fortified them with artillery. The Austrian prisoners consist of fifty privates, a captain, a lieutenant, and two hulans. The Duke of Modena entered that city on the 8th; he has published a proclamation, conceding a general amnesty, except against the chiefs and promoters, whom he allows to leave the state. The proclamation adds that the Duke is engaged in giving those concessions he intended to grant before the commotion.

On the 8th the Roman Chamber of Deputies came to a unanimous vote in favour of French intervention. This vote was officially communicated to the French Ambassador. The new Minister of Arms *ad interim* is Signor Caggiotti.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 15th publishes a long list of subscribers to the new loan, which appears to be filling fast. The conscription is proceeding with alacrity. On the 15th the third division of the Piedmontese army marched into Turin, and was received with enthusiasm.

A supplement of the *Florence Gazette*, published in the evening of the 12th instant, contained the following:—"An extraordinary courier has arrived with despatches for the Tuscan Government, informing it that the British Legation had obtained that the frontiers of Tuscany should be respected by the Austrians, who had already entered the duchies of Modena and Parma. The occupation of Lunigiana, Garfagna, and Massa Carrara, was also decided, but

the English agent has prevailed on the Austrian General to postpone it."

The *Alba* of the 13th instant quotes the following, dated Modena the 11th:—"Francis V., Duke of Modena, entered our city yesterday in an open carriage without any escort, and was received by the Municipality and the Bishop of Reggio, who had come to meet him. Fifteen hundred Austrians, with artillery, are expected. Reggio and Parma have been already occupied, and to-day Piacenza will likewise be taken possession of by the Austrians."

NAPLES AND SICILY.

Le Bien Public has the following important news relative to Naples and Sicily:—"The affairs of Naples and Sicily appear likely to arrive at a prompt and pacific conclusion under the influence of English counsel. The proposals of the King to the Sicilians are as follow; viz.—1. His second son to be King of Sicily, wholly independent of Naples. 2. The constitution of 1812, with such modifications as the Sicilians have deemed necessary. 3. An offensive and defensive alliance. 4. A treaty of commerce and navigation."

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* publishes a letter from the Walachian frontier, of the 8th instant, stating that the Turkish Commissioner, Soleymen Pasha, has sent his ultimatum to the Provisional Government at Bucharest. He demands the restoration of the *status quo* of 1831, and of Prince Bibesco, and an immediate dissolution of the Provisional Government. The demands of the Turkish Commissioner are backed by a force of 12,000 men. Resistance is not thought of at Bucharest. Intelligence of a nature diametrically opposite to that published by the *Breslauer Zeitung* has been promulgated by the German press, and by the *Breslauer Zeitung* itself.

EGYPT.

THE CHOLERA.—ALEXANDRIA, August 1.—The cholera has broken out throughout all Egypt with more or less intensity. It made its first appearance about the middle of last month in a town of the Delta, called Tantah, where an immense number of people, amounting to about 165,000, were assembled in pilgrimage from all parts of Egypt and Syria to celebrate the festival of a Mohammedan saint. In Cairo during the last week there have been about 300 cases daily; here, about 120; in most of the villages on the Nile there are daily cases, and it is much feared that the number will materially increase during the present month of Ramadan, which began yesterday, when the natives fast all day and commit excesses during the night. Before the people dispersed at Tantah, it is said that there must have been upwards of 3,000 deaths from this disease. Ibrahim Pasha, who was expected to have shown more courage, took flight on the appearance of the cholera, and has sailed for Rhodes in a line-of battle ship, taking with him the whole of the Egyptian fleet; Abbas Pasha, the Governor of Cairo, who is next in authority to Ibrahim Pasha, has taken refuge in Upper Egypt, so that the country is left to take care of itself. A letter dated Aug. 9th, says:—"The cholera continues to rage with intensity in the town, and from 250 to 300 deaths are reported daily: the last two days, however, it has been on the decrease. Hospitals have been established in various parts of the town for those attacked by the epidemic, and medicines are distributed gratuitously to those who apply for them; but the proportion of those who recover is very small."

INDIA AND CHINA.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS AT MOULTON.—The following is given in the *Times* exclusively as intelligence of a few hours later date than that received by the ordinary arrival:—"Some short time back we published an account of the success obtained by Lieutenant Edwardes over the forces of the rebel Molraj. We are now enabled to state that what was before a success is now a triumph. Lieutenant Edwardes succeeded in crossing the Indus and Chenab, and effecting a junction with the forces of the Rajah of Bhawalpoor. On the 18th of June the united forces came into collision with the army of Molraj. They awaited his attack, and sustained a sanguinary conflict of nine hours' duration. The rebel army were completely defeated, and driven from the field with the loss of nearly all their artillery, six out of their ten guns remaining in the power of the British. The cause of Molraj is completely lost. Various conjectures were afloat at the time of the departure of the courier as to the course he would pursue. The utmost he could expect was to regain his fort in safety, but there is a more probable and a more Oriental termination to such a career—either that the rebel chief will destroy himself, or be put to death by his own people. The intelligence comes to us on good authority. If it be true, as we suppose, Lieutenant Edwardes will have earned for himself no mean place in Indian history."

No less than 600 followers of the insurgent Gooroo, Maharaj Singh, who took arms in the Punjab, had surrendered, and, by late accounts, were prisoners at Shung. The property and arms of the fanatic Gooroo had been secured, and he himself is reported to have been drowned.

From China the intelligence is not of much moment. "A successful rencontre has taken place between her Majesty's ship 'Scout' and a most audacious set of pirates near Amoy; Commander Johnston was slightly wounded. The coast is, in fact, swarming with pirates; yet our Government appears officially to discourage merchant vessels acting as convoys to native craft. Owing to the late equalization of duties in India on foreign and British bottoms, the American flag is already in

active and successful competition with the country shipping, which must suffer severely."

From Sarawak the accounts are satisfactory. The Rajah, Sir James Brooke, had arrived, and it appears that the place was rapidly increasing. The natives as well as the Chinese come there in great numbers, and are now estimated at nearly 8,000. They regard the Rajah with the utmost veneration, and their condition shows great progress; they raise the antimony ore, cultivate gardens, and employ themselves in fisheries, trade, &c. Fights amongst the Dyaks in the surrounding country, to gratify their inveterate desire for getting heads, and not for plunder, are still frequent, but they do not disturb the settlement at Sarawak or cause the slightest fear to the Europeans.

From the Dutch possessions the news is disastrous. The expedition from Java, consisting of about 3,000 troops, in twelve transports, which proceeded in June last against the neighbouring island of Bally, had received a signal defeat at Djaga Raga. They found the enemy fully prepared; and, although they once got into the fort, they were beaten out with great loss, and after having made a stand in the plain, into which they had been driven by the Ballinese, they were ultimately forced to retreat, having expended all their ammunition. Their total loss was 4 officers, 104 Europeans, 25 Africans, and 113 native soldiers.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The "Europa" steamer brings advices from Boston to the 9th inst. Congress was to adjourn on the 16th inst.

It is stated in the *Journal of Commerce* that a proposition was before the Senate for the purchase by the United States of the territorial rights, privileges, and immunities of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Company. The proposition was made, it is stated, by the State Department, and is said to be recommended to Congress by the Administration.

The proposition is, to cede to the United States a tract of territory larger than the state of New York, and for a comparatively trifling consideration. (It will be seen that the subject was alluded to in the House of Commons on Monday.)

The latest intelligence from Mexico is very satisfactory. There had been another engagement, but with more decisive results, between the Government forces under Bustamante and the insurgents under Paredes, in which the latter were totally defeated. Padre Jaranta was taken prisoner and immediately executed.

At New York, on the 7th instant, a meeting was held to ratify the union between the Provisional Committee and the "Young Friends of Ireland." The *Herald* says that between 30,000 and 40,000 persons were present.

From Yucatan we learn that the white inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Sisal have been gaining power, and are gradually subduing the Indians; but famine will shortly finish what the Indians have left. The poorer were already dropping off fast.

THE WEST INDIES.

Intelligence has been received at Jamaica of Lord John Russell's proposition for West India relief, and of the debate in the House of Commons on colonial affairs. To judge from the tone of the Jamaica papers, the measures of the Government appear to have been considered unsatisfactory in their nature and totally inadequate to relieve the extent of distress existing. Notwithstanding the hostility thus exhibited by the Jamaica press to the Ministerial measures, it will be remarked on reference to the price-current that sugar, the staple of the island, advanced considerably in price, and was selling briskly at 17s. to 21s. per 100lb.; whereas the quotations so recently as May 22 were so low as 12s. to 16s. per 100lb. The weather had been fine at Jamaica, and favourable for the crops. On the 9th ult. a very severe shock of earthquake, accompanied by an awful rumbling noise, was felt at Kingston. The shock was likewise felt at St. Andrew's and at Spanish-town.

In the Danish islands of St. Thomas's and St. Croix order amongst the emancipated blacks had been restored, and the negroes had returned to their work.

From Jacmel, Hayti, we learn that many respectable persons had been arrested and cast into prison, some of them having been confined in irons. The general commanding the arrondissement, who had recently acted so praiseworthy a part in staying the pillage with which Jacmel was threatened, had been removed by the President Soulouque for performing his duty. At Port-au-Prince everything was tranquil, but the prisons were filled with political offenders, many of whom it was thought would be shot on the return of the President from his tour through the southern part of the republic.

From Cuba we learn that the island was perfectly tranquil on the 27th ult. A slight disturbance had occurred at one of the outposts, but it had been repressed by the energetic measures of the Governor-General. The chief of the town, who was implicated in the revolt, had fled. This is doubtless the occurrence that has been magnified by the American papers into a revolution in Havannah, and which originated the news in the New York papers of the 6th of August, brought by the United States steamer to Cowes on Friday evening.

Advices from Porto Rico, to the 24th of July, state that the inhabitants of Ponce were on the night of the 18th thrown into a considerable state of alarm by the discovery of a plot existing among the negroes for a grand insurrection. It was discovered by information given by one or two negroes to their masters, who, on ascertaining the truth of it, immediately gave notice to the proper authorities. Three

of the ringleaders were arrested, and, after trial, two were condemned to be shot and the other to be sent to the chain gang for ten years. The plan was an extensive one, and included all the negroes on the south side of the island from Guayama to Mayaguez. The rise was to be simultaneous in the different parts of the island, and the day fixed was the last day of the month. They were to burn all the towns, kill all the whites, and make a second St. Domingo of the island. Since the arrest of the ringleaders confidence was entirely restored.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN OF AUSTRIA AND HIS MARRIAGE.—INTERESTING ANECDOTE.—The Archduke Regent arrived at Frankfurt at nine o'clock on the evening of the 23rd ult., and was delighted to witness the hearty reception prepared for his lady, the Countess of Brandhof. The story of his marriage has always been one of the principal reasons of his popularity. Once on a summer's day, upon arriving at Aussee, a small town in Styria, the traveller was informed that, from some grave mishap or other, no postillion was at hand. The unfortunate gouty old postmaster and his wife were in the greatest distress—the maids were sent out in haste to find a man able to drive the prince's carriage; the groom was bid rather harshly to make haste and put to the horses, when the handsome young daughter of the house quietly approaches her father, and assures him that she will take the reins, for fear that, on the bad roads, some harm might happen to his Imperial Highness by a more unpractised driver. A few moments afterwards she ascends the box, and drives the horses in a masterly manner through the narrow and tortuous street of the mountain village. The prince was surprised, and when the road became easier he accosted her, thanking her for so great a kindness on her part. To all he said the answers were so innocent and so clever that he ended an hour's conversation by announcing his determination of marrying his fair driver. The postmaster's daughter was frightened, and so was the Emperor Francis when he heard of this untoward plan. The Imperial permission was refused, but Archduke John persisted in his resolution, and the young lady of Aussee went to live with her husband at his charming country seat at Brandhof, from which she received her title. The Count of Moran, her son, is a lovely boy, ten years old, and brought up as a regular Tyrolean. Since the Regent's promise at the Frankfurt Theatre, that he would "bring to this place on his return what was dearest to him," great excitement had existed among the female population. The goodly maidens of Sachsenhausen, a village opposite Frankfurt, met to receive her, and at Frankfurt a number of ladies of rank gave their names as patronesses for the reception. I never saw a set of prettier faces than those which assembled in the course of the afternoon at the Hotel de Russie to do the honours of the town. Nor did the Countess seem to think that she was ill-received. She uttered her thanks in the most courteous manner, and spoke a few words to the little speakers who had recited congratulatory rhymes, and was then left to repose from her fatiguing journey.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

THE BRIDGE OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—We learn that a fearful and thrilling scene occurred at the suspension-bridge at Niagara Falls, yesterday afternoon. Four men were passing over the bridge, when it was struck with one of those sudden and strong gusts of wind which frequently rush through the chasm with the tremendous force of a hurricane, and so twisted it as to turn it bottom upwards. The men caught the wires, and in this position—suspended 200 feet above the resistless waters beneath—they were enabled to maintain themselves until the alarm was given at the Falls, a mile and a half distant, and the whole population, in a body, rushed to the rescue. The bridge was restored to its former position, and the men saved. We have not learned the particulars, but can well imagine the deep sensation of the spectators, as well as those whose lives hung upon a thread, as it were, during the time which intervened between the accident and the rescue, *Huron Gazette, July 21.*

A WATER-SPOUT.—One day last week, between ten and eleven o'clock forenoon, as a gentleman was driving from the village of Loans towards Monkton, his attention was attracted by an appearance in the clouds, which in the first instance seemed like a body of steam rushing from some unseen engine boiler, dense and very white. This continued increasing in size for about ten minutes, at which time it had reached a diameter of apparently about two feet. The mass lay poised between two clouds, at an angle considerably inclined to the horizon. While the gentleman was observing this unusual object, it suddenly broke near the centre, the heavier end falling into the sea in a perfect deluge of water; that on the land fell similarly, although not nearly so heavily. —*Ayr Advertiser.*

CARRION FOR THE COCKNEYS.—A correspondent says that almost all cattle which die from disease, or are slaughtered immediately before death becomes inevitable, are sent from this neighbourhood (North Leicestershire) to London, and there sold, some being cut up in the usual way, while others are converted into pies or boiled down to make soup. Animals are thus disposed of which the owners of hounds are afraid to give as food to their dogs. One of the salesmen to whom the carrion is consigned lives in Newgate-market. The name of this secret poisoner of her Majesty's subjects our correspondent gives, but, of course, we cannot at present publish it. —*Medical Times.*

IRELAND.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF MR. JOHN MARTIN.

The case of Mr. John Martin, of the *Irish Felon*, was commenced at the Commissioners' Court, Dublin, on Tuesday week; but much time was consumed in preliminary technical contest on various points. The Crown refused copies of the indictment, though advised by the Chief Baron to grant them. The aspect of the contest was ludicrously humiliating to the law; the adverse counsel sometimes watching each other, and holding the Court in suspense, while each aimed at divining the drift of the other. Once a step was taken which had to be retraced: each counsel so intently "waited" for the other to betray a feeling against a juror, that the swearing of the juror began before either would speak—each rather objected to the man, but neither meant to challenge if the other betrayed a desire to do so. At last the trial commenced, and the Attorney-General stated the case. He explained that it differed from Mr. O'Doherty's case only in wanting the features of possible doubt that existed there. There the prisoner was only the registered joint proprietor; here he was sole proprietor, in addition to being himself the printer and publisher of his journal. Evidence was given that, on the arrest of Mr. Martin, and on his being charged before the magistrate with the seditious publication, he dispensed with the reading aloud of all the articles in his paper, on the ground that he knew already their contents, and admitted himself to be morally responsible for the doctrines of the whole. Mr. Butt spoke in reply for four hours. He relied on the same legal point raised in O'Doherty's case—the want of conclusive evidence that the intentions of the articles published by the prisoner, but written by his contributors, were necessarily the prisoner's intentions. The Chief Baron, in summing up, explained that the evidence of publication was not conclusive of the intentions of the publisher.

The Jury retired at three o'clock; and at six it was found that, under a conscientious misunderstanding of the Judge's direction, they were reading the enormous indictment through. In the three hours they just completed one quarter of its length. They several times came back to the Judge, and showed much patience and painstaking by their conduct. At last they returned a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground that the particular article on which they founded their verdict (a letter signed by Martin himself) was written in prison.

TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY.—After the Jury had retired in Martin's case, the Attorney-General rose and applied to have the trial of Duffy postponed, on the ground that a letter of his to Mr. Smith O'Brien, of a "highly treasonable character," had been found that day in Mr. O'Brien's portmanteau. He desired to consider whether the trial for sedition should not be abandoned altogether, and one for high treason instituted. The application was granted.

On Saturday evening, the Chief Baron sentenced Mr. Martin to transportation for ten years.

Scarcely had the verdict been recorded on Friday night, when Mr. James Martin, brother to the prisoner, entered the shop of the foreman (Mr. Waterhouse, jeweller), in Dame-street, and defied that gentleman to mortal combat. Mr. W. is a person of great firmness and courage, though not more than twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and immediately grappled with Mr. Martin, and, a policeman being at hand, gave him into custody.

On Friday, Mr. Martin was brought up before the Chief Baron, and made a ready and ample apology for his attack on Mr. Waterhouse, in consideration of which he was sentenced to the mitigated penalty of one month's imprisonment in Newgate.

TRIAL OF O'DOHERTY—NO VERDICT.

Mr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty was arraigned a second time on Thursday; the indictment being exactly similar to that of last week, but important additional evidence being given. The original manuscript of the article on "Our Harvest Prospects" has been found. The Jury array was challenged on the ground of its unfair religious complexion—two-thirds Protestant, though chosen from a list two-thirds Catholic.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Butt on Friday. Mr. Butt's defence of O'Doherty consisted of two parts. First, he contended that the jury should regard the evidence of Mr. M'Kever as to Mr. O'Doherty's handwriting in the light of approver's testimony, which would need a corroboration not here supplied. Next, that supposing the jury should be of opinion that Mr. O'Doherty had written the article, "Our harvest prospects," still, Mr. Butt contended, that did not support either of the charges laid in the indictment. The article recommended that the food grown in the country should be kept in the country, if necessary, by the use of force and arms. The charges in the indictment were, that the prisoner intended the levying of war for the purpose of deposing the Queen of her style, title, and royal name, &c.; and again, that he intended to levy war for the purpose of compelling her Majesty to change, by force, her measures and councils. The article, Mr. Butt contended, maintained neither of those felonies.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., then replied on behalf of the Crown.

Baron Pennefather, at the close of Mr. Whiteside's address, said that if the jury felt inadequate at that hour to hear his charge, and afterwards to deliberate calmly upon the case, he would not proceed to address them at that hour. He was, however, entirely

in the hands of the jury. A Juror stated that he had been ill for the last two or three hours. Another Juror said that he also was unwell. Baron Pennefather observed, that if he now proceeded with the charge, they must be locked up in the jury-room until they had agreed to a verdict. Mr. Carson stated that, from the illness of some of their body, it would perhaps be more advisable for the Court to defer charging the jury until the morning. This suggestion was complied with and the jury were locked up. On Saturday morning Baron Pennefather charged the jury. He said that if the jury believed the evidence of Mr. M'Kever as to Mr. O'Doherty's handwriting, they must be convinced of his entertaining the intent charged.

The Jury retired at twelve o'clock. At five o'clock it was reported to the Court that they had not agreed to a verdict. Two of the number complained of illness, and a physician having been called in, pronounced that their condition was such that further confinement would injure them very seriously. The Court therefore consented to their discharge.

The Court then rose for the present sittings.

REMOVAL OF STATE PRISONERS.

On Friday morning, about half-past five o'clock, fourteen prisoners, who had been confined in Newgate and Kilmainham gaol, under the recent act of Parliament, were removed from the above prisons to Belfast. A van was in attendance at each of the establishments at the hour named, and escorts of constabulary and metropolitan cavalry police attended the vehicles to the Kingstown Railway, where a special train was in waiting to convey the prisoners to Kingstown. The persons removed from Newgate prison were—Stephen J. Meany, late editor of the *Tribune*; Patrick Marron, late editor of the *Drogheda Argus*; Joseph Brennan, late of the *Felon*; Walter Thomas Meyler, Mercantile Club; Charles Taaffe, barrister; and Philip Kennedy, of the Mercantile Club. Those removed from Kilmainham were—Joseph Crotty, late of Messrs. Pim's; James Baker, ditto; Thomas Bergin (American); James O'Rourke, of Clontarf; T. M. Halpin, late secretary to the Confederation; M. Walsh, Eugene O'Reilly, and Patrick O'Higgins. On arriving at Kingstown, the parties were put on board the war-steamer "Reynard," that had her steam up in readiness for sea. The vessel at once left the harbour for Belfast, where it is said the parties will be confined for the present.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION will issue immediately that the Crown arrangements are concluded, for the trial of the political prisoners, to sit either at Clonmel or Nenagh, more probably at the former town. Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher, with Mr. Duffy, will take their trials in the first degree, and the other prisoners will be afterwards disposed of.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—DUBLIN, MONDAY.—The bad weather has returned upon us again. Yesterday we had heat with occasional showers, and one of hail. Last night the wind went back to the S.E., and it rained heavily and incessantly since midnight. The utmost alarm pervades the public mind lest the corn crop may be partially destroyed—the potato crop is given up by all: it is considered impossible that any great quantity of the tubers can be saved. The accounts from the provinces by the morning's mail are uniformly of an unfavourable character—those from Limerick and Kerry especially so. They speak of the potato with the utmost gloom, and the corn crop especially. Wheat is said to be much damaged, and very light in the yield. The first symptom of our prospects is pressed upon public attention to-day—bread has risen a penny in the price of the 4lb. loaf.

Mr. STEPHENS, a young engineer, one of the insurgent leaders, who went with Mr. O'Brien to summon the police at Mullinahone to surrender, has died of his wounds.

MORE ARRESTS.—On Wednesday the Police at Dublin arrested a gentleman named John Martin Burke, who gave his address "Fort William, Scotland." Mr. Burke was committed to Newgate under the recent Act of Parliament. Full committals, by warrants signed by His Excellency, were, on Wednesday, lodged at Newgate on the following persons:—Richard F. Ryan, Eugene Martin, James Lawlor, and Timothy Sexton. These parties were committed a day or two before. The man Harnett, who was arrested, is not the man who directed the attack on the mails at Abbeyfeale. That audacious rebel is still at large. The person arrested is a cousin of his, a solicitor, in the town of Newcastle, and head of the club organized there. Young O'Gorman did not take any immediate part in the robbery of the mails, though he was in the immediate neighbourhood. It is believed he is at present in concealment somewhere near Miltown or Galway Bay. Four young men in the haberdashery warehouse of Messrs. Cannock and White, Dublin, were arrested on Friday, under warrants from the Privy Council. They were taken at once to the Lower Castle-yard, and thence to Newgate. They were prominent members of the late clubs, especially of that known as "The Mercantile Assistants." Mr. Richard Dalton has been arrested for the delivery of a treasonable speech at Galvarton, county Limerick. He is a shopkeeper in Tipperary, and wealthy. Two persons, giving their names as Terence Smith, or Brady, and John Doherty, have been arrested for circulating seditious pamphlets in Clare. A person has been arrested in Mayo, supposed to be from America, and lodged in prison there, but he refuses to give his name. Mr. M'Clenihon, late editor of the *Limerick Reporter*, has been arrested on suspicion.

Mr. R. O'GORMAN IN DISGUISE.—With respect

to Mr. O'Gorman, the *Limerick Examiner* favours its readers with the following bit of romance:—

The *Dublin Evening Post* will be happy to hear that Mr. Richard O'Gorman was in the hands of Mr. Little, R.M., who, however, the *Post* will be mortified to learn, let him slip through his fingers, or more properly, from his arm. Before the steamboat was searched at the quay of Kilrush, as we have already related, Mr. Little and the police were standing on the stones, devouring with their eyes every male passenger who happened to be standing or sitting, walking or lounging on the deck of the vessel. They didn't mind the ladies or women, and even if they threw a casual glance at the feminine faces, you may be sure their eyes dwelt but briefly on the features of the old ones. The plank was put out, and the passengers disembarked, stepping out on the landing with considerable alacrity, and walking the gauntlet between the files of police. There was an old lady, however, of sallow complexion, and dressed, some say in black, who got out with some difficulty, and tottering a good deal, and complaining not a little, was making her way up to the slip to where Mr. Little, R.M., happened to be standing. His attention was attracted, his gallantry was roused, and he courteously descended, offered his arm, and led the feeble old lady up to the landing. Little did he know the sect of the lady. We are positively assured she was Richard O'Gorman. That he was among the passengers numbers now assert, and that information to that effect was furnished to Mr. Little is perfectly obvious from his presence on the spot. He is said to have acted the acrole with great dignity, condoling with the old lady as she muttered "oh, dear," and bidding her adieu when she was extricated from the crowd with a bow that would have done credit to Lord Chesterfield himself.

THE WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF EDUCATION.—It would be well if those journals advocating a system of voluntary education would make note of the working of the Government scheme. It has been asserted that Government education is bad in principle, and that in detail it never can become a system of national education, understanding that term in its proper sense. First, because it must, in the nature of things, be degraded to sectarian purposes; and secondly, that committees having possession of public money, will be grossly careless in its expenditure, and, if not closely watched, will apply it to jobbing and party purposes. Being anxious to see a fair development of the working of the scheme, we have watched with some interest the two instances of its application that have come under our notice, and the reader will see that the results fully bear out the assertions made by the advocates of voluntary education. About six years ago, the Church of Scotland—now the Free Church of Scotland—interest was at a low ebb in the town in which we reside, and efforts were made to produce a reaction. A young minister was engaged; and amongst other appliances and means to boot, it was determined to open a school. That was done, and a teacher was brought from one of the educational institutions in Edinburgh; but as he was in the habit "of applying hot and rebellious liquors to his blood," he was soon discharged, and a teacher of steadier habits engaged in his stead. The school under his management assumed the features of one of the ordinary day-schools of the town for the education of the children of shopkeepers, but nothing more. Some two years ago the minister was missed from the town, and it soon was ascertained that he was upon a begging expedition in Scotland for money to erect a school-building; and it was afterwards discovered that it was raised by grossly mistating the educational wants and the moral condition of the town. The money was raised: four hundred pounds were given by the Government Board of Education; and the school is now finished and occupied with teachers, pupil-teachers, monitors, &c.; and what is the result? The lowest terms charged are eight and sixpence a quarter, confining the school to children of parents who can well afford to pay for them, shutting out the poor, and virtually swindling the taxpayer and the Board of Education. The second case is a National School which is about to be erected at the cost of a thousand pounds, a good slice of which of course has come from the Committee of Council of Education. Though there are many advantageous spots about the town, it is to be erected in a low, swampy part of the town, with a reeking churchyard in front of the building, and behind it a large sewer, a gas-work, an alkali-work, a colliery, and a glass-work, all of which will contribute a compound of villainous smells enough to poison a country side. Would men lay out their own money in that fashion?—From a Correspondent.

MARRIAGES AT CHURCH AND CHAPEL.—The eighth report of the Registrar-General shows that in the year 1845, of 143,743 marriages, 129,515 were performed according to the rites of the Established Church, and 14,228 not according to those rites; showing that a great number of the Dissenters still marry at church. Of the latter number there were 9,997 marriages in registered places of worship, 3,977 in superintendent registrars' offices, 180 marriages of Jews, and 74 of Quakers. In the first year of the reports of the Registrar-General (1838) the number of marriages celebrated otherwise than at church was only 4,280; in the fifth year (1841) it was 8,125; in the ninth year (1845) it had increased to 14,228.

REPRESENTATION OF LEICESTER.—It is now fully understood that, as soon as the writ for the election of members to serve for this borough in Parliament shall have been issued, Mr. John Biggs, who has twice been elected mayor, and who is a very extensive hosiery manufacturer, and Mr. Ellis, of Beaumont Leys, deputy-chairman of the Midland Railway Company, will come forward and offer themselves to the electors on the Liberal interest.

CHARTIST CONSPIRACY.

ARRESTS IN LONDON.

The public were surprised on Thursday morning with the news that on the preceding day the police force had an important concerted movement, and had arrested some twenty of the most prominent London Chartists. Three hundred armed policemen were concentrated at the station in Tower-street, and marched suddenly to the Angel Tavern in Webber-street, Blackfriars, which was invested, and entered for the capture of fourteen leading Chartists, there in deliberation. The commander of the force and a picked body-guard, with drawn swords, summoned the conspirators to surrender. Some demur was made, and signs of resistance appeared. Inspector Rutt cried out—"If any man offers the least resistance, I will run him through: a large force surrounds the house." Resistance being thus checked, in a few minutes the whole number of the Chartists were silently secured, and marched under arrest to Tower-street. "On search, pistols loaded to the muzzle, pikes, three-cornered daggers, spear-heads, and swords, were found upon their persons; and others were found secreted under the seats on which they had been sitting. Some of them wore iron-breastplates, and others had gunpowder, shot, and tow-balls. Under one man no less than seventy-five rounds of ball-cartridge were discovered."

Similar visits were rapidly paid to houses in Ormond-street, Holborn, and in York-street, Westminster. At the first place, eleven persons were arrested, and a great quantity of arms seized. The meeting at Westminster got timely notice, and dispersed suddenly, before the police arrived. One man leaped out of window in a panic, and broke his leg. A person was arrested with a huge pike in his possession.

It is stated that a marching in procession was intended at midnight on Wednesday; and that if the police interfered, they were to be attacked in every part of London, and the public buildings fired.

The whole of the military quartered at Buckingham Palace, the Tower, Mint, Bank of England, and the various barracks, were under arms; and a continuous line of communication has been kept up between the Metropolitan and City Police, as well as between the military bodies.

On Thursday, a basket was found in St. James's burial-ground, lying as if thrown over the railings; it contained 700 balls and some cartridges, with a number of "implements fit for dangerous purposes."

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS.

The examination of the armed Chartists, who were captured on Wednesday night, took place at the Bow-street police-office on Friday. They were divided into two categories—the first consisting of eleven men, apparently respectable mechanics, who were taken at the Orange-tree public-house, Orange-street, Red Lion-square; and the second, of thirteen more, who were found at the Angel public-house in Webber-street, Blackfriars. The names of the men composing the first batch are, J. Ritchie, A. Abel, W. Gurney, J. Shepperd, J. Snowball, J. Richardson, G. Greenslade, H. Small, E. Scadding, W. Burr, and P. Martin. Of these Ritchie was the leader. The fact of their being in possession of arms when captured was proved, not only by the evidence of the police who apprehended them, but by the production of the weapons in court. They were of various descriptions, and consisted of knives, cutlasses, ball cartridges, bullets, and combustible balls, the latter to be used for firing the metropolis in various places on the same night. The intentions of the prisoners were, however, made even more apparent by the evidence of one of their body, who, it appeared, informed against them. We subjoin the principal part of his evidence:—

T. Powell deposed that he resided at Gloucester-road, Hoxton Old Town, and was a carpenter. He had been a member of the Chartist Association, and a delegate of the Cripple-gate locality. That society was held at Mr. Cartwright's, Red Cross-street. Since his election a month ago, he had attended the meetings held at that place. On last Tuesday evening he attended a meeting of delegates at the Lord Denman beer-shop, Great Suffolk-street, Blackfriars-road. There were about forty delegates present. Ritchie and Gurney were there, but he believed not any of the other prisoners. A proposition was made by one of the persons present, that the sub-committee should retire to a neighbouring coffee-shop in the same street, there to consult and come to certain decisions. There was nothing said of the nature of those decisions. From what fell from the mover of the proposition, he believed he had lately arrived from the north, having been taking a tour round. He said he had been watched for two or three hours by three or four policemen, and that a boy came to him when he was going out of the street door and told him so. He said that the people of Manchester, Birmingham, and witness thought Liverpool also, were up and doing, or would be doing that night. The person in question was Mr. Lacey. The sub-committee of five retired, and in about three-quarters of an hour returned, with the exception of the mover of the resolution. A man then stood up (he acted as chairman), Ritchie and Gurney being still present, and he said:—

Gentlemen, as you are all aware, the sub-committee having retired and come to certain resolutions and decisions, they have appointed me to give you certain instructions. (With some hesitation the witness went on). He said,—You will all understand very well what we have met here together for—or words to that effect. Now, gentlemen, I have one question to ask you—you will understand there is to be no flinching in the matter; you are to speak out honestly and boldly, whether you intend to come forward as men or not.

And as he was speaking about the men in the country being prepared, he said—

To-morrow night the blow must be struck. I put the question plainly, whether you will come out to a man?—I believe another individual interfered and said, "Mr. Chairman, we're tied for time; you'd better put it now in the room to all the delegates present whether they will come out or not."

Upon that the Chairman put it to the delegates "Yes or no," to each separately—to myself among the rest. The question he put was to one before me, "Are you prepared?" He asked me. I said, "Yes," and all the delegates, one after another, gave the same answer, with two dissentients, neither of whom was Ritchie or Gurney, both of whom said "yes" like myself. On that answer being given, he proceeded to give directions that at eight o'clock—I give you the substance—to-morrow (Wednesday) night every delegate was to assemble the members of his locality at their place of meeting. Some of the delegates asked how they were to come with their arms? To the best of my belief, the Chairman had already told them to come armed. In answer to the delegates' question, he only told them to come the best way they could. One delegate asked how they could come there with their pike-poles without being observed. The Chairman said something, but I scarcely remember what. He then said—Now, gentlemen, the further instructions I have to give you are these. We shall take up our positions. He said one of them, Mr. Brewster, was to meet the body at Clerkenwell-green. Another position was the Tower Hamlets—another was the Broadway, Westminster, and a fourth position was the Seven-dials. The names of the parties were these:—Mr. Brewster was to take the lead at Clerkenwell-green; Mr. Payne was to take the Tower Hamlets; Mr. Mullins or Mr. Basset was to take Seven-dials. Basset, however, was not present. (Mr. Clarkson here applied for warrants against the three named.) They were to meet at twenty minutes past nine to a second. Every man was expected to be there then, armed. After this business was settled some observations were made for selecting certain men out of each locality for a purpose which had been fully explained on a previous evening. It was proposed that Mr. Ritchie was to meet there four or six men from each locality for this specific purpose, but it was not described at this meeting what the purpose was; it was well understood. The men were to be confidential men, who were ready to do anything and everything. Ritchie was to lead these men in the work they had to do. It was proposed that they should meet him at five o'clock precisely on the Wednesday afternoon, at the Orange Tree beer-shop, Orange-street, Red Lion-square. What had been explained at the former meeting that these men were to do was, that they were to fire houses, trains, premises, or anything—they were to be prepared for this. Ritchie was present when this was explained on a previous night. About forty-six men were put down on a list on the Tuesday evening, according to the names given by the several delegates. Brewster said they must break open the gunsmiths' shops and get arms how they could. I know Gurney, he was one of the wardens of the Cripple-gate locality to which I belonged. The wardens have charge of about 100 men each, according to the organization of the Chartists. I was asked if my share of the men were ready for anything and everything. I answered that I was only sure of being able to muster one, but I would speak to two. Gurney said, "Oh, nonsense; you can speak to five or six, or more;" and he said, "I can find five, or six, or seven of them." I was angry with him, and said, "Oh, nonsense." Gurney was not a delegate from a district. He was at the Orange Tree on Wednesday to show them the place. He told me so. It was yesterday morning he told me so in the office over the way. He was to show the "sure men" that he could find at the Orange Tree, where they were to act under Ritchie's orders. He was not under Ritchie's orders as one of these men himself. He was merely there to show them the way. At the meeting where Brewster spoke on the Sunday evening, he produced some wristbands precisely like that one now produced (a plaited ribbon). Brewster distributed several of them. They were to be worn by the delegates only, that the men who mustered in arms might recognise their leaders. A card of the London Life and Property Protection Society was here put into witness's hand. The society held its meetings in Charles-street, Hatton-garden, and supplied muskets and pikes to the Chartists and Irish Confederates. The man Martin, in the dock, first introduced these cards to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. McNamara: I have sometimes gone by the name of Johnson. I am in the employ of a relation as a carpenter. I became a delegate, and entered the association for the purpose of coming forward and giving evidence against the delegates in the way I am doing now. I encouraged and stimulated those men a good deal. I did it on purpose to have the more to inform against them. I joined them because I thought something would turn out injurious to the peace of the country; and I thought I would get as much information as I could, for the purpose of putting a stop to it. I knew I was mixed up with a class of characters that would do anything and everything. When the chairman made use of the expression, "The blow must be struck to-night," only Gurney and Ritchie were present of the prisoners here now. I was employed by nobody to make a statement or anything of the kind. I have supplied the men with bullets and powder. They did not want much urging: but I urged them on. I have given powder and bullets only to Gurney. I gave him at one time about half a pound of powder. I remember casting a lot of bullets and giving them to him. There were about forty men present on the Friday evening.

The case of the Webber-street prisoners was only partially entered into, but in both instances Mr. Clarkson asked for a remand on the ground that better evidence might be adduced which might im-

plicate the whole of them in a charge of high treason. The prisoners were therefore remanded till the 31st inst., as well as were two men, named Jones and Stone, who were captured on the same night at another public house.

ARRESTS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

In Manchester, on Tuesday week, a number of arrests were made. Three hundred armed police, the 4th regiment of Royal Irish Dragoons, and two companies of the Thirtieth Foot, invested all the known gathering places of the Confederates and Physical-force Chartists, and arrested every person found in them. Some fifteen were taken to the Town-hall. All the club papers and books, and a quantity of arms, were seized. On Wednesday, the prisoners were examined by the magistrates. There were six Englishmen, eight Irishmen, and a Scotchman. Mr. Pollock, the barrister, appeared, and called for their remand on charges of sedition: the assizes began that day, and it was impossible to go fully into the cases then. Mr. Roberts, the "Miners' Attorney-General," defended the prisoners. Some of them were arrested without warrant, and he demanded that a *prima facie* case, at least, should be shown. It was determined to liberate the whole on bail: those arrested without warrant, on their own security for £20; those arrested on warrant, upon their giving two securities for that amount each, to appear and answer the charges next Wednesday.

Two Irishmen were arrested at Birmingham, on Thursday, for uttering a seditious speech at a "People's Hall" meeting. They were remanded by the magistrates.

Cuddy and O'Brien, two Irishmen at Liverpool, some time since arrested with arms upon them, were committed on Monday, to be tried for treasonable conspiracy. Important correspondence was found at the abode of one of them, which implicates other persons.

THE MURDEROUS CONSPIRACY AT ASHTON.

The inquest on the body of Bright, the unfortunate policeman, who was barbarously murdered at Ashton, as described in our last number, has been adjourned to Monday week. Some further light, it is understood, has been thrown upon the transaction of Monday night week by information which has come to the possession of the authorities, and which is said to have discovered the whole plot and arrangements made by the Confederates. This statement asserts, that the design of the confederacy on this occasion had in view the murdering of all the witnesses in the police force who were bound over to the prosecution of the Confederate leader, Dr. McDouall, at the Liverpool Assizes, now pending; and thus, in fact, to destroy the evidence against him. The clubs from the neighbouring towns within a mile or a mile and a half of Ashton were to have assembled to carry this plan into execution at a preconcerted signal, which was the discharge of a cannon opposite Mr. Hindley's mansion at Dukinfield, the most central point; but this plot is said to have been frustrated by the eagerness of the body of Confederates who murdered Bright, the policeman. These parties encountered the latter in the street at an earlier hour than was intended, and the discharge of the gun or pistol, whichever it might be, with which the murder was committed, being heard by some of the clubs, and not by others, was mistaken for the signal, and thus the different bodies were not able to effect a junction, and those who had repaired to the spot, mistaking the absence of the others for want of courage and a disposition to co-operate, became alarmed, and separated before the error could be repaired. Whilst the authorities had possession of some of their secrets (but unfortunately not that of the meeting on this occasion), the arrangements of the authorities seem to have been also betrayed to the Confederates, for they were aware of the arrangements made to call the special constables together by tolling the bell of the parish church, and pickets had been placed to intercept the bellringer on his way from the town-hall. Fortunately, these men were not so much on the alert as was intended, and the ringer succeeded in entering the churchyard pursued by a body of them even to the entrance of the tower, which he closed against them, and was thus enabled to ascend to the belfry. It is stated that this man, after ringing the bell (and with none the less energy after the fright he had sustained in the pursuit) for twenty minutes, descended to a window overlooking the churchyard, intending to return to the Town-hall, but he perceived that the parties of men were still waiting for him, and, in consequence, he was unable to leave the church till the military approached the centre of the town.

On Thursday, Morris, another of the prisoners apprehended on Tuesday morning on suspicion of being concerned in the outbreak, was committed to the assizes; but nothing has occurred at present pointing to the principal in the murder, though hopes are still entertained by the authorities of being able to detect the murderer and bring him to justice.

Some of the principal confederate leaders have absconded, and amongst them B. S. Treanor, and also Milligan, Bardsley, and Sley, all of whom are said to have been members of the "national guard."

The body of the unfortunate policeman (Bright) was interred on Thursday; the magistrates and other authorities attending and taking part in the funeral ceremony. A reward of £50 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

ARREST OF CUFFEY.—On Saturday, William Cuffey, a Chartist of some notoriety, was brought before Mr. Henry, to answer the charge of having attended the delegate meetings referred to in the evidence of Powell, on Friday, and taken part in a treasonable conspiracy. Mr. Henry remanded the

prisoner till the 31st inst. Mrs. Cuffey, having ventured to express her views in too audible terms, had to be put out by an officer. The prisoner, on leaving the dock, exclaimed, "Well, good day, gentlemen," with a degree of firmness extremely well affected.

ANOTHER ARREST.—On Monday William Dowling, an Irish Confederate, was brought up at Bow-street, on a charge of treasonable conspiracy, and remanded to the 31st. In addition to various papers taken at his lodgings, the police found in the prisoner's pocket a private letter which he had addressed to a Miss Dowling, of 35, O'Connell-buildings, Dublin, and in which he described, at considerable length, his own movements in connexion with his Chartist and Confederate associates in London. He told her of the perils to which he was exposed, and of the exertions being made by the police to arrest him; to avoid which he was contemplating a visit to some kind friends in Gloucester, whose portraits he was about to take. He wrote of the horror and abomination with which his friends regarded the Chartists, and how he was, therefore, compelled, when partaking of their hospitality, "to put on the hypocrite," a process at which, she might presume, he was getting quite an adept. He gave a lively description of an evening which he had spent at a Foreign Ambassador's, in the absence of his Excellency, but in the society of the landlord of the house—"a jolly old buck." And, finally, he assured her that his neck was in danger, his arrest almost certain, and the bankruptcy of his prospects inevitable; the whole of their proceedings having been betrayed by a fellow named Powell, who went by the name of Johnson. A false signature was appended to the letter.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 23, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL, CONVICTION, AND IMPRISONMENT OF MR. P. J. LILLIE, IN JAMAICA.

We have received, by the last West India mail, a copy of the *Jamaica Messenger* of July 20, containing a report of the trial of Mr. Lillie, printer and publisher of that journal, for libel upon the magistrates of Trelawny. The trial took place at the Cornwall Assize Court, before Judges M'Doughall and Stevenson, on the 11th and 12th of July. The prosecution was originated in consequence of the publication of a letter in that journal, signed "A. M.," containing the following passage:—

I should like to know what "Alpha" means when he says, "what a pity the two meetings in Trelawny were not amalgamated." What two meetings? The only two that I heard of were held, one to promote and the other to oppose African immigration. How could these two meetings have been united for "a conjoint end?" The Rev. Mr. Blyth attended and spoke at both, and what has been the result? The grossest misrepresentation and abuse, such I think as will cause the Rev. gentleman for the future to take care what company he keeps, even at public meetings. No, Sir, while our planters and magistrates are what they are, oppressors, adulterers, fornicators, liars, of course there are a few exceptions, it will not do for the friends of humanity, and especially ministers of the gospel, to have any association with them beyond what is absolutely necessary. It would be, Sir, a blessing to the island if all ministers would preach a sermon to themselves, and to others, from the following portion of the word of God—I Cor. v. 11.

I suppose, Sir, that Alpha like Gamma is a stranger among us; if he should continue in Jamaica his views of persons and things will probably undergo a considerable alteration.

The reasons why the prosecutors proceeded by indictment were thus explained by the defendant's counsel:—

The prosecutors had chosen to proceed by indictment, and he would show them why they had done so. Why not have entered a civil action? Because then we should have had an opportunity of dragging them into court and sifting their character. We should have been able to have put witnesses upon the boards to prove the truth of the charges against them, but they knew they could not disprove the charges, and they were too wise to attempt it. Why not, then, have laid a criminal information for defamation of character? Oh! no—in that case, the whole burden would have rested on the shoulders of the crown officer, and in the present mode, the whole of the odium of this oppressive case is thrown upon the jury.

The majority of the jury were planters; and the challenge, based on the plea that they were prejudiced, was refused. The *Messenger* gives the following particulars of the trial, which are all we can make room for this week:—

Witnesses were examined and cross-examined, and not one, with all the evidence produced, served legally or equitably to fix publication on us. Mr. Emery's examination was rich. There were "exceptions" in the alleged libel, he admitted; but he believed that he was not one. He took the statement in its "fullest sense"—meaning, we presume, sense as referring to the whole magistracy of the island—and yet he said it referred to those of Trelawny, on whose *unimpeachable morality* he passed a panegyric such as they never received before, nor, we imagine, will ever again for some time to come. Of course, he included himself. Behan, an ex-policeman, one of the prosecutors' witnesses, deposed to the fact that Mr. Castello—we mean no offence to this moral magistrate, this prince of the "Queen's Elect"—gave him money to become a subscriber to the *Messenger* in his (Behan's) own name, for the purpose of obtaining a receipt, and proving publication! This is a sample of the means resorted to by our enemies to accomplish their end. All the witnesses were servants to the prosecutors; and one of the jurors was an overseer, a servant of Mr. Blagrove. Mr. Heslop, our counsel, then entered our defence; and, in a most animated and eloquent manner, for the space of nearly two hours, secured the attention of a most crowded court. On any unprejudiced jury, his clear, and convincing, and powerful address must have had its due and appropriate effect, but it fell on them as on a rock. He warned them of their prejudice, alluded to the almost impossible difficulty of their returning a righteous verdict on this account, bore a noble and worthy testimony against the crying immoralities of the land—ten thousand living witnesses, he emphatically said, could prove them, alluded to the infamous attempt to prejudice the case on the part of our enemy, by anonymous letters of intimidation to the Judges, and closed with a brilliant and truthful appeal on behalf of justice and truth. Mr. Farquharson replied in a superficial and flippant manner, and the jury retired for a short time. Before they returned into Court, however, the verdict was known—a plain proof how strictly things are managed here. Judgment was deferred until next day at Mr. Heslop's desire, to argue his right of challenge, which had been, as we think, very wrongly refused at the opening of the trial. On Wednesday morning the Court-house was crowded. Mr. Heslop

contended, as he most justly might, that our trial had been a mis-trial; that the verdict was bad, considering the composition of the jury that gave it; and showed in a way that to an ordinary mind would have seemed like demonstration, that planters could not, without the influence of strong prejudice, try a case of alleged libel against themselves. It was of no use, however. His reasoning, supported as it was by high legal authority, being unanswerable, was unanswered, and the Judge, without assigning any reason, refused the application for a new trial.

Without in the slightest degree impugning the motives of the honourable Judge or of the Jury, we nevertheless record our own belief, that we have not had a fair verdict awarded, and had we been allowed to speak before the sentence was pronounced, we would have given the most decided but respectful expression to our sentiments without either fear or hesitation. The sentence represented as lenient—imprisonment for six months and a fine of £25—is admitted by those who are none of our friends to be exceedingly severe, and harsh in the extreme.

Mr. Lillie is now in Montego gaol, from which he writes with undiminished spirit and energy. He was accompanied to Court by a large number of the missionaries of the colony, who heartily sympathize with him. Public meetings were being held throughout the island to express their sympathy with him and approbation of his conduct, and to raise a fund to defray his legal expenses. "From the time our prosecution commenced," says the editor, "until now, the circulation of the *Messenger* has nearly doubled, and it now doubles that of any other paper on the north side of the island. We say this, not boastfully or in triumph, but as a fact to encourage our friends. We see the certain effect of press prosecutions, especially of a press whose aim is to promote morality and pure religion."

With regard to the subject which formed the groundwork of his indictment Mr. Lillie says:—

Jamaica licentiousness must be talked of, discussed, and examined, from platform, press, and pulpit, and we shall see the hand of God working with us. Even now the signs of the times are encouraging. Our prosecution is a step in advance, and a mighty one too. The overlaying system of horrible licentiousness is moving—it has been disturbed—the onset by upright men has been felt. Let us "discuss," expose, and condemn—let our correspondents deluge us with facts, well authenticated—and the thing is doomed.

In our next number we shall comment upon this remarkable prosecution at greater length.

THE MEDIATION IN ITALY.—The arrival of Baron Andrian, Envoy of the German Assembly sitting in Frankfurt, on his way to London, has caused some sensation in the French capital. It would appear that that Assembly has admitted the principle of the mediation proposed by the French and British Governments, but they differ from the projectors of the mediation respecting the territorial limits specified in their programme. They are in favour of the line of the Mincio rather than the Adige being adopted as the boundary of the Austrian empire. This would give the latter power possession of Peschiera and Mantua.

THE CHOLERA.—Letters from Abo, in the Grand Duchy of Finland, dated the 1st inst., state that the cholera had re-appeared with a certain degree of intensity. The inhabitants of Czernowitz, in Austrian Galicia, had fled to the mountains to avoid the scourge. It was declining rapidly in Russia, and the Russian physicians had declared that its ravages had been principally owing to the inordinate abuse of spirituous liquors by the people.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords last night Lord DENMAN moved an address to HER MAJESTY, praying for the enforcement of all treaties with foreign powers, having for their object the extinction of the African slave trade, and also for the prosecution of all British subjects engaged in that traffic. The Marquis of LANDOWNE was sorry to be compelled to move the previous question, but he did so assuring the House that the Government were not disposed to relax their efforts for the extirpation of the slave trade. After some observations from Lord BROUGHAM in support of Lord DENMAN's motion, the previous question was carried.

The Parliamentary Electors Bill was read a third time on a division, when the numbers were—Contents, 31; Non-contents, 28; Majority, 3.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned.

The House of Commons met yesterday at Twelve o'clock.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed. Lord G. BENTINCK then proposed to bring up a long clause, of which the object was to give the British refiners in bond similar privileges to those now allowed to the Dutch refiners. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER again repeated his former objections to this proposition, and further added, that the British refiners were themselves opposed to it. He would, however, give his attention to the subject during the recess, in the hope of being able, in the next session, to propose some measure for the removal of the anomalies in the present system. After some observations from other members, the House divided, when the clause was rejected by a majority of 70 over 40 voices. After Lord GEORGE BENTINCK had moved several amendments in the schedules, for the purpose of exposing what he called the blunders of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and after he had allowed them to be negatived without a division, the bill was passed.

Several bills were then advanced a stage, after which the House adjourned till half-past 5 o'clock.

THE BANK CHARTER ACT.

Mr. HERRIES, in a speech of historical details, in reference to the different committees which had sat on this subject, brought forward his motion, calling the attention of the House to the last reports from the committees of that House, and the House of Lords, on commercial distress, and moving that the House should, early in the next session, take the same into its serious consideration.

The motion, which involved the question of a de-

parture from the principle of the Bank Act of 1844, by an extension of a paper currency as a circulating medium, was supported by Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. SPOONER, Mr. MUNTZ, and Mr. HUME; and opposed by Mr. H. DRUMMOND, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who moved the previous question, and Sir R. PEEL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would not meet the question by a direct negative, but would content himself with moving the previous question upon it. He then controverted the different arguments employed by Mr. HERRIES, defended the constitution of the committee appointed by the House of Commons to examine into this subject, and justified the resolutions to which it had come after weighing the evidence of the various witnesses who had presented themselves to it for examination. He justified the restrictions imposed on the Bank of England by the act of 1844, and maintained that that act was a necessary complement to the act of 1819, for securing the perfect convertibility of paper into gold. A relaxation of those restrictions would be a monstrous act of inconsistency; and no advantage would, in his opinion, arise from giving to the Government the discretionary power of authorizing such relaxation, inasmuch as it was impossible to define the circumstances under which such discretionary power should be exercised.

Mr. HERRIES, in reply, stated that his object of drawing the attention of the House and the country to the subject having been attained, he should not divide, and the question was put and negatived.

The second reading of the Taxing Masters' Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill having been moved, Mr. NAPIER was proceeding to address the House, when it was counted out at two o'clock.

EDINBURGH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SOIREE TO MESSRS. STOTT AND GEORGESEN.

This soiree, in the midst of which I now write, is one of the most enthusiastic nature. The Synod-hall, where the meeting is being held, is well filled by a most respectable audience. On the platform we observe many of the town councillors and other most influential citizens. Thomas Russell, Esq., himself a prisoner for this tax some twelve years ago, occupies the chair. His speech was replete with good sense and true nonconformist feeling. Mr. Hunter, secretary to the Anti-annuity-tax League, read an able address to Messrs. Stott and Georgeson, which called Baillie Stott to his feet. The Baillie has spoken for nearly an hour, in the most felicitous style, containing many happy hits both at the system and at the men, without which the system would be a nonentity. For instance, Dr. Ritchie had said, at the last meeting of the League, that the clergy reversed the text, "We seek not yours but you." Mr. Stott said the Doctor was quite wrong, for he had offered to the agent of the clergy that in consequence of his position as a magistrate, to allow them quietly to pound his goods rather than be the cause of any disturbance in the present excited state of the town. The agent said that his instructions were imperative, and he must either have the money, or the Baillie must go to gaol, which Mr. Stott said clearly proved that the clergy wanted not his but him. Mr. Georgeson has just said that the clergy have made no impression on him; he is out, but he will never pay. The choir have just sung "Sound the Loud Timbrel" in good style, which the audience have cheered most rapturously, and the Rev. Mr. Finlayson, of Rose-street congregation, has just risen to speak on the general question, and has commenced to combat Baillie Stott's ironical defence of the city clergy. The rev. gentleman is speaking with great tact and energy.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN IRELAND.—The accounts respecting the potato crop are less unfavourable. The *Times* Dublin correspondent writes:—

I am happy to state, that the official accounts received by the Government, of the extent of the potato blight, are not so disheartening as they are generally represented by writers in the public journals. No doubt a large portion of the crop is destroyed; but a vast breadth has been planted, exceeding by more than one-half the average quantity sown in the two previous years; and it has been ascertained, that in several districts there are, as yet, and notwithstanding the continuous rains, no symptoms of the pestilence.

THE ENGINEMEN AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.—SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE WITH THE ENGINEMEN.—It is now positively stated that this dispute has been finally settled, by the entire submission of the men to the honour and good feeling of Mr. Glyn, M.P., the chairman of the company, whose liberality and kindness to the officers of the establishment, since he has presided over it, have often been mentioned. Forty-six of the old firemen and engine-men belonging to the London end of the line were to resume their duties yesterday. Some of the new drivers are to be retained in the service of the company.

STORM OFF PETERHEAD AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Intelligence has been received of a hurricane having visited the neighbourhood of Peterhead, on Friday night and Saturday morning. It is stated that upwards of 100 lives have been lost. About 400 herring-boats, each manned by crews of five or six persons, were known to be off the coast in the course of Friday evening. On night setting in a furious gale arose, the wind blowing from the S.S.W. At daybreak a distressing scene presented itself: the beach was strewn with the bodies of the fishermen and the wrecks of their fishing-boats. At the time of the disastrous intelligence being forwarded the exact number had not been ascertained. Many of the boats have been swamped with all hands.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

The supplies of grain fresh in since Monday are very short, but the weather this morning has a more settled appearance, that the trade on our market to-day is slow, though our factors are asking more money.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 1,560 qrs. English. Barley, 300 qrs. English; 220 qrs. Foreign. Oats, 310 qrs. English; 4,310 qrs. Foreign. Flour, 1,120 sacks.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. Wills." Received.
"J. R. P." Declined.
"G. Wilson." The Tracts on this subject published by the British Anti-state-church Association, are the best we are acquainted with.
"A. C." We may, perhaps, take a suitable opportunity of making a few observations on the subject mooted in his letter.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE frothy rebellion in Ireland is closely followed by a calamity far more serious and wide-spread in its consequences. The potato crop has been once more attacked by that mysterious disease which destroyed it in former years; and from the statements copied elsewhere from the *Economist*, which are no doubt based upon official information, the annihilation of this important article of food would appear to be more complete even than it was in 1846. This year, the dreadful visitation is aggravated by the fact that a much greater breadth of land has been sown with the perishable esculent than at any former period. Unhappily, Ireland is as little prepared to meet such a calamity as she was in 1846. Since that time, no improvement has taken place in her social position. Her population have been as turbulent and improvident as ever—her landlords as reckless and unimproving—whilst her rulers, who might have done much by a just and decided legislation to encourage the spirit of enterprise and self-reliance, have been engaged in framing coercive acts, and in passing little peddling measures, utterly unsuited to the exigencies of the occasion. Once more, then, famine, attended with all its horrors, will stalk over the soil of Ireland. What is to be done to grapple with the awful reality? It is announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will shortly make a statement to Parliament of the measures proposed by the Executive. Until then we suspend further examination of the subject, except to express our confident conviction that the people of this country will not again allow themselves to relieve Irish landlordism of the burden of maintaining Irish destitution. Ireland has now a system of poor-laws, and it becomes the duty of our over-taxed population to insist that those laws shall be faithfully carried out, before they are called upon to contribute to the support of their fellow-countrymen on the other side of St. George's Channel. Quack legislation will now no longer suffice. The failure of the potato crop of 1848 will at least postpone, if it do not completely uproot, that corrupt and sham system of government which is shadowed forth in Catholic endowments and other measures of a like character.

The State trials in Dublin have resulted in the conviction of Mr. John Martin, late proprietor of the *Felon* newspaper, who has been sentenced to transportation for ten years; and the temporary escape of Mr. O'Doherty, the jury in his case being unable to come to a unanimous verdict. Nothing daunted by this untoward result of the jury system in Ireland, Government have resolved to issue a Special Commission for the trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and the other captured insurgent leaders, at Tipperary.

Parliamentary business has been various, and not altogether destitute of interest. On Wednesday, in Committee of Supply, Mr. Disraeli took the opportunity presented by the proposal of £57,000 for the expenses of the Foreign Secretary's department, to raise a discussion on the policy of the joint mediation of England and France, between Austria and Italy. To a speech of great ability, and some liveliness, pervaded by a tone of unconcealed sympathy for continental despotism, Lord Palmerston replied at some length, in a manner and spirit which have greatly assured the friends of progress and peace on both sides the Channel. Education in Ireland has again passed under review—the liberal or latitudinarian system on which it is carried on being distasteful to not a few of the clergy of the Establishment. The amendment proposed, however, found but fifteen members to vote for it. Some talk, too, has been expended upon the exclusiveness of our own universities—but to little purpose, save to indicate how far the Whigs have receded from the position they took up on this question about a dozen years back.

The Commons have been engaged during a considerable part of the week in discussing and voting the Miscellaneous Estimates. In former sessions, the voting of the supplies has been a mere routine affair. The control of the House of Commons over the public purse had become an almost unused privilege. Vigilant Mr. Hume stood nearly alone in attempting to check extravagance and expose ministerial jobbing. Economy has once more become a virtue even in the House of Commons. At every supply sitting may be seen, even at this advanced period of the session, a compact body of Reformers behind the Ministerial bench diligently scrutinizing the particulars of the estimates before them. Never had the Government so uphill a task—never did they cut so wretched a figure as while this dissecting process is going forward. With a goodly majority at their back, they are yet at the mercy of the troublesome Radical economists. Estimates which had been framed to pass without examination are laid bare, and their extravagance exposed. Case after case of disgraceful jobbing is dragged to light, until, in many instances, Ministers are obliged to cry *peccavimus*, and promise a thorough revision for the future. By this means alone are they enabled to make progress. Messrs. Cobden, Hume, and their supporters are doing good service to the public, and are showing how much power a small but honest band of Reformers may exert over a feeble and corrupt government. Provided they maintain their firm and vigilant attitude, we may expect next session a very sweeping reduction in our present expenditure. We are convinced from what we have seen in the House that Ministers dare not pass through such another ordeal as that to which they have been subject during the last fortnight.

No slight stir has been occasioned by the discovery of a wide-spread conspiracy of Chartists and Confederates, for pillage, massacre, and incendiarism. The designs of the conspirators are sufficiently villanous, and could scarcely have been favoured by any but the very scum of society. The plans for carrying them out were insane in the last degree, and all the proceedings such as to ensure ultimate detection. We own, we cannot understand the movement. To us, it appears anything but spontaneous. The principal witness in London, avows that he urged his comrades on to crime, with the view of informing against them, and securing their conviction. In some parts of the manufacturing districts the matter is becoming serious. But, we cannot avoid the suspicion, that much of what appears on the surface, has been stimulated by some unseen, and under current of fomentation. At all events, the result is just what the aristocracy would desire—a revulsion of feeling not only against the Charter, but against all earnest Parliamentary Reformers. To advocate manhood suffrage now, is to cease to be respectable. Well! we have passed through this ordeal before—we shall not shrink from it now.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Edinburgh Annuity-tax recusants have been set at liberty. Their fellow-citizens have subscribed in pence, the sums required by the clergy, and, consequently, the prisoners have been released. We must refer to our columns of intelligence for details. Lord John Russell intimates his intention of nominating a commission for inquiry during the recess—his object being, we suppose, to hit upon some method of gilding the nauseous pill. Any attempt of this nature, however, will be met by more strenuous opposition than he calculates upon.

Continental intelligence is still in favour of a speedy settlement of existing quarrels, both in Northern and Southern Europe. Austria has accepted the mediation of France and England for the settlement of Italian affairs; and the Central Government of Germany is co-operating to bring about the desired consummation. The exact terms on which peace will be based are not yet accurately known, but it is pretty certain they will not involve the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. In fact, the termination of the war in Northern Italy is a striking example of the retribution that, sooner or later, follows the parties who criminally have recourse to arms. Charles Albert has retired into solitude, disgusted and chagrined, glad to make peace on any terms with his opponent. His subjects are tired of military glory, which comes to them in the shape of heavy taxation, and the loss of their countrymen. They curse the conceit and cowardice of the Lombards, whilst the Milanese complain that they have been betrayed by their former liberators. The war has produced so plentiful a crop of heartburnings and jealousies between the several states of Italy, that nationality is rendered more than ever an impracticable theory. Happily, peace is now likely to be settled upon a firm and durable basis. Let us hope that Italy will learn, in the bitter school of experience, the superiority of peaceful progression to warlike and dangerous schemes of national unity.

The troubles of the French Republic arising out of the insurrections of June are not yet at an end. The publication of the evidence given before the committee has created much excitement and agi-

tation in Paris. It has revived the bitter and angry feeling which, since the accession of General Cavaignac to power, had begun to subside. For the last few days the capital has been in a state of alarm, and the military demonstrations of the Government kept up to the latest accounts prove that serious apprehensions are entertained of renewed disturbances. The moderate party, headed by MM. Thiers and Barrot, are determined to take vengeance on the members of the late Government implicated in the late insurrection. Their object, doubtless, is to crush the Republican party in the Assembly. In this they are but partially supported by General Cavaignac, who appears to entertain a well-grounded objection to stir up smothered animosities, and still further prevent a union of all parties to lay broad and deep the foundations of the new constitution. It is scarcely becoming for the National Assembly to take upon itself the character of a judicial tribunal, and for the majority to drive out, without a fair trial, those of its members accused of complicity in the late movements. A wise forbearance in dealing with Ledru Rollin and his co-accused would probably tend more to deprive them of influence for the future, as well as to preserve the safety of the Republic, than vindictive severity. The debate on this important question is fixed for the 26th inst., and is looked forward to in Paris with much anxiety.

Recent advices from the West Indies would seem to indicate the not distant extinction of slavery throughout the archipelago. In the French possessions slavery has been abolished—in the islands held by Denmark the negroes rose in insurrection, and, although put down, their masters deemed it prudent to grant their freedom. Cuba and Porto Rico are now the last strongholds of the accursed system in those seas, and in each of those islands there have been serious disturbances, which are not unlikely to result in the adoption of a similar policy. Whether or not these events will exert any influence in modifying or uprooting the "domestic institution" in the Brazils or the United States remains to be seen, but it is satisfactory to observe the growing strength of the anti-slavery feeling in the latter country, as is shown in the unceremonious rejection of any compromise on this question by the House of Representatives in relation to the new territory of the Union. The growth of enlightened opinion promises to do that which Lord Palmerston's armed cruisers in vain attempt to effect.

SESSIONAL STOCK-TAKING.

UPON the work of every session of Parliament it is the duty of the public to deliver, in one shape or another, a definite verdict. There exists, it is true, no constitutional machinery for the annual collection and expression of popular opinion on what has been done, or what left undone, by our legislative assemblies. Judgment, nevertheless, is not necessarily deferred until a general election. In this country, happily, there are modes innumerable in which the common sentiment of the people may make itself manifest—and not the least effective of them is that of summing up, through the press, the results of senatorial industry, sagacity, and patriotism, which each session has produced.

To the performance of this duty, seldom an agreeable one, we are now summoned. Let us address ourselves to the task in that temper which befits the occasion. Passing and incidental criticism may claim and should enjoy a wider scope for freedom of thought and of expression than can, with propriety, be allowed to the more formal estimate of Parliamentary proceedings which we now contemplate—just as, in familiar conversation, many a phrase, and, even, opinion may be tolerated, which, in a set and solemn discourse, would grate upon the ear of refinement. Come, then, reader! Don the robe of judgment—and that it may sit upon you gracefully, and be worn by you with suitable dignity, lay aside all prejudice and passion—hear with attention, weigh with impartiality, reflect with patience, decide with singleness of heart, and pronounce your verdict, without fear or favour!

In order to right judgment, there must be some clear and well-understood standard of reference. The lawyer has his statutes and precedents—the critic his canons—the tradesman his weights and measures. The politician, too, if he would correctly ascertain progress, must adopt some general rule by which to test and estimate it. The number and variety of new enactments added to our statute-book afford no just criterion of worth for Parliamentary labour. Not by the ingenuity they have displayed, nor by the pains-taking assiduity they have evinced, nor even by the amount of self-sacrifice they have rendered, can the real value of our legislators' work be determined. Whether the labours of the session have, on the whole, conduced to advancement or retrogression, to the elevation or to the degradation of the people for whom laws have been made, must be arrived at by reading the sum total of results by the light of some great principle, inseparable from the very idea of sound and rational legislation. Let us see

if some such principle may not be discovered, and by it let the fruits of the expiring session be judged.

Government, as such, is confessedly an expedient for lessening the ills of social life—an expedient, however, which, if it were but possible, it would be better for humanity to supersede altogether. It is not desirable *per se*. It is, in all its operations, the substitution of the force of "shall" for that of "ought"—in other words, of compulsion for willing agency. Law, armed with penalties, is mischievous if it displace individual choice guided by rational motives. The more we have of government in the technical sense of the word, the less must we have of spontaneity of action, and, consequently, the less of virtue. Time was when almost all the concerns of society were presided over, regulated, and restricted by public officers and legal enactments. No interest was trusted to take care of itself. None of the tendencies of human nature were deemed capable of a due amount of self-action. Providential laws were never confided in—and men of all classes were taught to look up to government in every emergency, as the sole guardian of the public weal, the only refuge from calamity and confusion. To have partially emancipated ourselves from this puerile but galling subjection to rulers is justly reckoned by all as an advance of no mean importance. It is, as far as it goes, an elevation of individual being to the dignity which appertains to it, as such. More life, and less machinery—more intelligence, and less uninquiring submission—more freedom of thought, will, and deed, and less interference in the shape of command, penalty, punishment—these are identical with national progress. Hence, legislation adapted to the present era, should be more busied in undoing, than in imposing, restrictions—and those statesmen are best fulfilling their high mission, who are gradually lessening the range of civil government, and giving freer play to individual tastes, talents, and enterprise.

Taking this as an obvious rule for the guidance of our judgment, we proceed to estimate the products of the session. Are we, as a people, less pinioned with the bandages of authority, or more left to the guidance of our own judgment and choice, than we were before the present Parliament assembled? Are we cumbered with more law or less, than we were last year? trusted less to the decision of the man within us, or subject, to a greater extent, to the arbitrary *fiat* of the authority without us? The reply to these inquiries, will help us to determine both the fact and the measure of our advance or retrogression, during the long session just about to terminate.

Well, then, with a solitary exception, and that a very minor one, we hesitate not to declare, that every public enactment of our Legislature since Parliament met in November last, has been of a retrogressive character—has imposed upon us more government instead of leaving us with less—has exalted organization at the expense of individuality—has widened the range of authority, and contracted the sphere, and interrupted the play, of reason, conscience, and choice—has augmented and complicated the machinery for securing obedience and social order, and, in the same proportion, has overlaid the inner life which is essential to their perfect development. The Arms Act for Ireland, the act for the better security of the Crown and Government, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the bill for the suppression of illegal clubs and associations, the act for deporting suspected aliens—are every one of them embodiments of "shall" in the place of "ought"—manifestations of the argument of the stick, instead of that of reason—exaltations of magisterial office above individual rights. For the time being, they may or may not have become necessary; but that they can be thought necessary, is a matter of grave reproach to the Government and Legislature compelled to resort to them. Under the administration of Sir Robert Peel they were not required—under any administration, heartily intent upon political progress, they might even now be dispensed with—only the incapacity, selfishness, and thorough heartlessness of Whiggery need such an augmentation of the means of Government.

Again, turning from acts strictly repressive in their character, to those which are more purely economical, we discover the self-same tendency. So far as the interests of commerce have been meddled with, the interference has been rather to unsettle the measure of freedom which it enjoys, than to enlarge it. The Sugar Duties Bill is a step—a little, shuffling, equivocal step—back towards the old restrictive policy. The Navigation-laws are condemned, but not repealed—the grant of Vancouver's Island, under charter, to the Hudson Bay Company, is conceived in the ancient spirit of monopoly. The retention and vindication, after one-sided inquiry, of a narrow and in-expansive monetary system, notwithstanding the rude shocks to which it was exposed last autumn, is precisely in the same parallel. Taxation, too, in all its multifarious branches, is still adjusted on principles which impede, to the greatest possible

extent, individual and social enterprise. The Army, the Navy, the Ordnance—that part of the mechanism of government which ought ever to be kept within the most limited bounds—were all to have been increased but for the timely outbreak of the French revolution—and by its treatment of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Hume, and their more prominent colleagues in the advocacy of peace and retrenchment, the House of Commons evinced an alacrity to comply with the outrageous demands of the Premier. That we are not now groaning under a stringent and oppressive Militia Act, is not the fault either of the Government, or of Parliament. It was in the heart of both to place us there. In a word, the Whig minister, and his obsequious supporters, have succeeded in nothing, because they have been in earnest about nothing, but that kind of legislation which augments the force of government, multiplies restrictions, and represses where it does not enervate, the soul of self-reliance, and the freedom of individual agency.

Let us be just. We go too far when we set down their acts of enfranchisement at *nil*. They have given us one measure—timid, half-and-half, and almost nugatory—of the progressive kind—an act which lets go, to a certain extent, the tenacious hold of landlordism upon the soil of Ireland, or rather, which *seems* to let it go, thereby condemning in principle the system of entail, which is the curse of the sister isle, as it is the bane of this. We believe this is about the only valuable fruit of the session. The Health of Towns Bill, we cannot regard as a step in advance. Public opinion may have made it necessary—the threatened approach of the cholera may have given it an appearance of timeliness—and, to a certain extent, it may perchance prove useful—but it is retrogressive in character—supersedes by cumbersome machinery the feeble life which ought to have been nurtured into vigour—and aims to work out by Governmental organization results which ought to be arrived at by social arrangement.

For the rest, the session of 1847-48 has been very much like many of its predecessors. Of talk, there has been, if anything, more than the average amount—of party conflicts, personal recriminations, and prosy monologues, about the usual proportion—and of abortive bills, a marvellous number and variety. A few debates on topics of great public interest, followed by divisions heavy enough to counterbalance all argument, have occasionally enlivened the dreary waste of this most unproductive session. Parliament is now about to rise, leaving the people of Great Britain in embarrassment and discontent, and Ireland on the very brink of rebellion. What may come next, none can predict—here, at all events, endeth the first session.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

If the Chancellor of the Exchequer were the only party inconvenienced by bad times and straitened resources, we should scarcely sigh for a return of financial prosperity. So long as it is "only ask and have," economy will be the last virtue practised by governments; but when, as has happened lately, John Bull resolutely buttons up his pockets and refuses so much as an additional sixpence, they are driven to the homely expedient of "cutting their coat according to their cloth," and find out that they can rub on a little longer with the means they already possess.

Unlucky as the Whigs are as financiers, they could scarcely have dreamed that, in proposing an addition to the income-tax, they were running up a wall with which their own skulls were so soon to come in violent contact. In "asking for more," they have not only met with an indignant refusal, but have been obliged to relax their grasp on much that they might otherwise have carried off unquestioned. Hence Ministers have this session found the voting of the supplies to be "no joke," and when we saw, as we did the other night, members of the House shake hands with the Secretary of the Admiralty on the conclusion of the estimates in his department, we were sure that he must have been an object of envy to those of his colleagues who had yet to endure the fiery ordeal.

In raising the cry of "peace, economy, and retrenchment," the British public are on the right scent; and, now that they have fairly started the game, we hope that they will as fairly and as perseveringly run it down. In offering to refer the estimates for the revision of select committees, Ministers yielded to the storm which they could not brave; and though decency has compelled them to bow to many of the decisions of the tribunal to which they themselves appealed, yet, as the reductions recommended are, to a great extent, of a prospective kind, we shall still be cheated of our reward if the public vigilance be at all relaxed. A diminution of £119,875 in the ordnance, £208,000 in the naval, and £235,673 in the miscellaneous estimates, all originally prepared, as we were assured, "with the utmost care and scruple," is a circumstance at which, at the first glance, we might well exult; but when we discover that a large portion of this sum is only a temporary saving, occasioned by the postponement of an

expenditure which is still contemplated, it is obvious, that to be "caught napping" will be to invite renewed extravagance.

The report of the select committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates has just made its appearance, and as it contains the evidence collected during a sitting of nearly five months, it is, as may be supposed, a very bulky volume. The importance of the inquiry entrusted to the committee is proved by the fact that the Miscellaneous Estimates amount to about four millions annually, and that they include within their range the official departments of the Government, home, foreign, and colonial—public works, the administration of justice—education, science and art. We are bound to add, that in our judgment they have discharged their onerous duty with integrity as well as diligence, and in subjecting the various public officials to a searching examination, they have elicited a mass of information respecting the working of our vast governmental machinery, which will be found as interesting as it is valuable. Comparatively few, however, will be at the pains to wade through the whole of the voluminous details for themselves, and we may therefore render an acceptable service to our readers if we devote some space to the subject, and return to it as occasion offers.

It is clear at the outset that even this ponderous blue book, serviceable as it may prove, will carry us but a very little way on the road to financial reform. The committee themselves appear quite conscious of this; for they not only apologize for the apparent insufficiency of their recommendations by pleading the magnitude and the multifarious and complex nature of the matters with which they had to deal, but point out a very wide field on which they thought themselves precluded from entering. There are several public boards and commissions, the expenses of which, for no intelligible reason, form a charge on the Consolidated Fund, and are not included in the estimates. The sum of seven millions annually also, as shown by Dr. Bowring, never finds its way into the Queen's Exchequer at all, and is consequently expended without the supervision of Parliament. The committee have not felt themselves authorized to give an opinion on this important question; but they suggest that there is no sufficient cause why the expenses of the Customs, Stamps and Taxes, Excise and other revenue boards, should not be included among those voted by Parliament. Again, they have not recommended any reduction of the public salaries that appear in the estimates, thinking it more equitable that this should form part of a general revision of all salaries in accordance with the altered circumstances of the country since they were originally fixed.

Our own impression is, that even were all the proposed reductions made, they would be but mere cheese-parings compared with the savings to be effected in other branches of the national expenditure. Even in the case of these estimates what is required is not nibbling at details, but the destruction or modification of entire systems, and of this the committee themselves appear to be aware when they state that "they are convinced that the only large reduction that could be made would be, that Parliament should decide upon some great principle of relief to the public purse from certain charges, and afterwards urge upon the Executive a minute and constant supervision of the details of those that remain." We want an honest Ministry, bent upon retrenchment, and willing to avail themselves of the facilities they exclusively possess, without requiring to be shamed into half measures of economy by committees and commissions, appointed in many cases only to break the waves of popular discontent. "The Treasury," says the report, endorsing the language of Sir Francis Baring, "ought not to be so entirely acted upon by feelings out of doors; they ought to be constantly employed in revising the expenditure." That it should be so, no one doubts; but that it ever will be so under the present system, we suppose no one is simple enough to expect.

The fact may not perhaps excite much surprise, but we observe that among the officials whose duties appear from the evidence to be of a very light and gentlemanly description, several of her Majesty's Ministers figure rather prominently. The Lords of the Treasury, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Lord Privy Seal, the Paymaster-General, and the Master of the Mint, are among these fortunate individuals, and we are furnished with some particulars respecting them, of which we think the author of the "Guide to the Government Offices" might in a future edition advantageously avail himself. We can now, however, call attention only to the first on the list; viz. the Treasury Board.

As regards the establishment generally, a difference of opinion prevails as to whether the routine business might not be done less expensively by an inferior class of clerks, but it appears that "the principal responsible officers are generally over-tasked, and can overcome the pressure of business

only by the most incessant and painful exertions, and at the sacrifice of health and comfort." Sir Chas. Trevelyan, the Assistant Secretary, declares that his three predecessors were all killed or disabled after a short period; and that during the Irish famine, when he had no extra assistance, it was "the most laborious and oppressive work he ever had in his life;" and that he "sometimes saw daylight before he left the Treasury." It is admitted, too, that the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have their hands full enough, but when we come to the Junior Lords, four in number, and each receiving £1,200 a year, we find that it required a very long and close examination to ascertain either the amount or the value of their services. "The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury," of whom the public have been wont to form so imposing an idea, in fact, cut rather a small figure in the evidence. Only the Junior Lords meet as a board, and then they just give their formal sanction to the papers which have been previously prepared by the heads of the various departments, who, and not their Lordships, are held responsible for their contents; or, in other words, as suggested by a member of the committee, "they have the privilege of attending to the business laid before them, and they give more attention to it than they used to do; and they have also the privilege of asking questions upon it!" Indeed, it is contended that, were the pretended board really to act as such, "the business is so vast that it must break down."

Sir Charles Trevelyan, however, would not have the committee believe that their situations were sinecures, though "the duties were no doubt light." For instance, he says that at the meetings of the board, "they often make useful remarks, and it also gives them an acquaintance with the business of the Treasury!" The only duties of any importance devolving upon them appear to be the superintendence of the Superannuation Department, and the investigation of particular matters assigned to them by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and it is also contended that they afford a useful check upon the officials; and that "there is a degree of prestige, of authority, connected with the idea of the Lords of the Treasury," which is advantageous to the public service.

Upon such evidence as this, the committee could, we think, have scarcely arrived at any other conclusion than they have—that, at all events, one of these ornamental functionaries may be dispensed with; and that "more efficient service may be rendered to the country" by those who may be suffered to remain. The only wonder is, that the Government should have displayed such unwonted promptitude in yielding to the recommendation.

GOVERNMENT RETRENCHMENT.—We understand that it is the intention of the Lords of the Treasury to place the business of the Stamps and Taxes under the Board of Excise, by which arrangement the salaries of a chairman, deputy-chairman, and commissioners, will be saved to the public purse.—*Standard*.

THE NEW ACT FOR THE SALE OF BEER AND SPIRITS.—The new Act of Parliament for "regulating the sale of beer and other liquors on the Lord's-day" came into force on the 14th instant, when it received the Royal assent. Sunday, however, was the first day when it was enforced in the United Kingdom, requiring all public-houses and beer-shops to be closed during divine service in the morning of Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday, or on any public fast or thanksgiving day, in the same manner as they are now closed within the metropolitan police district, except to supply refreshment to travellers. There are seven clauses in the statute, founded on the preamble, to the effect that the provisions in force within the metropolitan police district and in some other places in England, against the sale of fermented and distilled liquors in the morning of the Lord's-day, have been found to be attended with great benefits.

GREAT MEETINGS AT CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Vincent gave his second and third lectures in this town on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Tickets of admission were sold at sixpence for each lecture—and the Town Hall was densely crowded—the standing-room being also fully occupied. A very large number of ladies were present. John Mills, Esq. (harriester) presided at the second meeting, and Mr. Asby at the last meeting. It was most refreshing to witness the cordial reception Mr. Vincent received, and the very hearty cheers that greeted his thoroughly liberal opinions. In the second lecture he delineated the aristocratic vices that exist in the English Government, and proved the necessity for an efficient reform of the Commons' House of Parliament. In the last lecture he earnestly advocated the separation of Church and State on religious and political grounds. Several "gownsmen" were present, who paid very marked attention to the lectures. The votes of thanks to Mr. Vincent were not only unanimous, but were carried by the immense assembly standing and giving three hearty cheers. The *Cambridge Independent*, speaking of these important meetings, says, "From the slight acquaintance Mr. Vincent has had with the town, he has become very popular, especially among our Dissenting friends, and it is expected that, in the course of a few months, he will pay Cambridge another visit."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

DANGERS OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE AT HOME.

(From the *Spectator*.)

It may be only a wonderful coincidence, but the public will not fail to put these facts together.

The North-Western Railway Company recently engaged a supervisor of locomotives reputed (justly or unjustly) to be a "screw" in managing the men and their salaries. The tried engine-drivers of the railway are discontented; they appeal to the directors, obtain no satisfaction, and leave their employment. They declare that their places are filled by men disqualified through want of knowledge, of skill, or of steadiness, and that the lives of the public are endangered; and they appeal to the Government. The Ministers refuse to interfere. The railway directors declare, through their chairman and secretary, that the service of the line is provided for, and that there is no danger. After that declaration, the managers of the railway apply for a contingent of men trained in engineering at Woolwich; and after Ministers have refused to interfere on the appeal of the railway men, twenty men are permitted to leave their employment at Woolwich. After all these transactions—after the assurances of the directors—happen two alarming accidents on this very railway. By one, the passengers are "shaken"—though, providentially, none were killed—and the line is strewn with the fragments of the carriages. A passenger narrating the disaster, says, "I understand that all the drivers and stokers were fresh hands." In the other accident, the engine-driver—himself the sufferer—was one of the Woolwich men.

The malcontent railway-men have been perfectly explicit in their statements, explaining in detail the nature of their grievance, the nature of their demand, the nature of the change in the service of the railway, and the mode in which the lives of passengers are endangered. The directors, in their counter-statements, have been meagre and inexplicit. They declared that they had provided for the service: they afterwards take a very unusual step to provide for it. They denied danger: there are accidents.

Government refused to interfere: men in official employment are placed at the command of the directors who are carrying on that dispute with the men that led to all these transactions.

It is said that Government cannot interfere to control the company. Even if there is fatal danger, then, there can be no protection! The travelling public must take its chance of being smashed. But to a powerful Government "cannot" is a word of nonsense. There is a point at which Government must interfere in some way; and it would be a satisfaction to know how many of Queen Victoria's subjects must be smashed before that conviction will be carried home to the official mind.

DESTRUCTION OF THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.

(From the *Economist*.)

The destruction of the potato crop throughout the south and west of Ireland is no longer a matter of doubt. Our information on the subject is distinct and unquestionable. The facts, so far as that large and important district is concerned, are as follows:—Some weeks ago the disease began to exhibit itself by a general decay and blackening of the stalks and leaves, which emitted a most obnoxious smell, but still the tubers were generally good, and in many cases more advanced than usual at the same period. During the interval the decay has been progressing, until at last the tubers have become affected in various degrees, according to situation and soil, but all less or more. In the worst situations they are entirely rotten in the ground, while in better soils they show only black spots on first being taken up, which rapidly increase, and in a couple of days a large proportion are entirely destroyed. A careful observer, who has traversed the chief part of this district during the last fortnight, and who was the first to draw the attention of the Government to the actual state of the crop in 1846, unequivocally states the disease to be the same as that which then devastated the country—the "wet rot." The counties which are worst are Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and along the western coast. In the east and north of Ireland the accounts are not so bad. Everywhere, it is true, the disease has made its appearance, but in the latter parts of the country is less visible, and is there now described to be in a similar state as it was in the south and west three weeks ago. Some of our correspondents think, however, that the difference between the actual state of the crop in the different districts of Ireland is only a difference of time, and they anticipate an equal failure everywhere. We must, however, bear in mind, that even in 1846 the ultimate quality of the crop was much better in the well-drained and better cultivated parts of the north-east of Ireland than in any other district, and we may fairly hope for a similar difference in the present season. As the matter now stands, however, we may now consider it a determined fact, that, as far as the potato crop of Ireland is concerned, it is as much lost as a means of sustenance as it was in 1846. Nor is this the worst. Contrary to all advice, all entreaty, and the most earnest appeals to experience—made in the only way in which such appeals could be made, by the authorities of Ireland—the people persisted in planting even a larger surface in the present year than has been known at any former period whatever. The partial success of the small crop of 1847 was their vindication. The entire destruction of their hopes is the punishment for the fool-hardihood.

The best estimate that we have procured is, that the surface planted with potatoes in the present year is from a sixth to a seventh larger than at any former period whatever. So far as regards the wheat crop in Ireland, it is generally light—below an average—and worse than in either of the two last years. Oats and barley are generally good crops, but in some places considerably injured by the rain; and while not equal to the crops of 1847, are very superior to those of 1846—which, it will be remembered, were particularly defective. Of green crops the breadth is much less than last year, and in many places the turnips have failed. The actual prospects of the harvest in Ireland may be thus stated:—In relation to 1847, the grain crops are all inferior; the potato crop is what we have already described, while the surface planted of this crop is, at the smallest calculation, four times greater. In relation to 1846, the wheat crop is inferior; but the barley and oat crops are much better. The potato crop may be considered the same, only that one-sixth larger surface is planted.

Our accounts of the state of the potato crop in England and Scotland are much more various. From Cornwall, Devonshire, the western counties generally, including Wiltshire, the accounts are in every respect as bad as in 1846. From a great portion of the southern counties they are nearly so. In the midland counties the potato disease is partial. In the eastern part of Yorkshire, and in the Isle of Axholme and in Marshland, two large potato growing districts, the disease is serious. But here, as in almost every other district, the quantity of potatoes planted is greater than in any former year. In Northumberland and Cumberland, and other later districts of the north of England, there is, as yet at least, little or no appearance of disease. In Scotland, also, the crop is generally so far exempt; but during the last few days we are informed that it has appeared extensively in the county of Fife, the largest potato district in Scotland for the supply of the London market. So far as regards the grain crops, the wheat is described as "light" everywhere; barley very various, in some places being "light, and under an average," and in others "good;" oats generally are a large crop. In the south and west, the wheat has been considerably injured by "sprouting" during the last week; in the north the condition of all grain crops as yet is good.

Such is the result of a most careful and extensive investigation during the last week, in which we have been aided by many high and disinterested authorities, on whom we are justified in placing the most implicit reliance; from which it appears certain that, in every respect, we are in a worse condition than in 1847, and, with the exception of better crops of barley and oats, our prospects are not better than in the autumn of 1846.

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!—The 25th inst. (Friday next) is the last day for giving notice of claims.

A FACT WORTHY OF RECOLLECTION.—OUR NATIONAL TAXATION AMOUNTS ANNUALLY TO MORE THAN ONE HALF OF ALL THE WAGES OF LABOUR—WHILST WE SQUANDER ON OUR NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES A SUM MORE THAN EQUIVALENT TO THE VALUE OF ONE-THIRD OF ALL OUR EXPORTABLE PRODUCTS. No wonder that wretchedness peoples our streets, and throngs our workhouses.—*Manchester Times*.

A SERIOUS COLLISION occurred on the London and North Western line on Thursday morning. At Ashton Bank, about five miles north of Wolverton station, the Peterborough branch mail train came to a stand-still: one of the eccentric bands of the locomotive had given way. While the driver was endeavouring to remedy the defect, the guard went back towards Roade, to stop any approaching train. The time of the occurrence was about two hours after midnight, and the weather was very foggy. The guard affixed a fog signal to the rail, and was walking onwards to place another, when the York mail-train came up. On the signal's exploding, the engine was backed, and the driver and stoker leaped off; but the rails were greasy, and the train running on swiftly, it dashed into the Peterborough train. The post-office van and a first-class carriage were smashed perfectly flat; the roof of each flying forward over other carriages. There were only two passengers in the train run into, and these, with the engineers and guards, had alighted; so they escaped unhurt. The people in the York train were less fortunate. The engine and tender, two vans, and two second-class carriages, were forced off the line, and nearly every passenger was more or less hurt, though few very seriously. One guard had thrown himself among the coke in the tender, and he escaped with bruises; but Collins, a guard in a break-van at the rear of the train, was found insensible, and was brought to London in that state, suffering from a concussion of the brain. A number of other trains arrived soon after, but no further accident occurred. The northern mails were many hours after the time arriving in London; the line having been blocked up for a long while.

SAVING CORN IN DAMP WEATHER.—A field of white oats, near Plymouth, was cut wet, and the weather continuing the same, was at last stacked in layers, with dry straw between them. On taking abroad the rick, the grain was found in excellent condition, not sprouted nor damaged in any way. And what answered with so precarious a grain as white oats, will stand a better chance with wheat, or even barley. In this way thousands of acres might have been saved, which have been left to sprout on the ground; and where straw is all used up, other dry stalks, or even shavings, might answer.—*Western Times*.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

OUR CONTINENTAL POLICY.

In Committee of Supply, on Wednesday, Mr. DISRAELI took the opportunity presented by the proposal of a vote of £57,000 for the expenses of the Foreign Secretary's department, to raise a discussion on the lately announced intention of this country to interfere jointly with France between Austria and the Italian belligerent powers. It was well known that Lord Minto had been on a roving commission to teach politics to a country sadly in want of the knowledge, and to advise sovereigns in adjusting their political differences. Her Majesty's ministers' first fear was that Austria was about to invade Sardinia, and Lord Minto's first object was to prevent that invasion. He had succeeded perfectly, for the only thing that had happened was that Sardinia had invaded Austria [hear, and a laugh]. Crossing the Apennines, Lord Minto had then a delicate negotiation to manage with the Pope—a matter of solid difficulty. The result of this negotiation was the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill, brought in with great haste, and, after lying long on the shelf, again about to be brought to light. The union of the Two Sicilies was the next commission, and it appeared the King of Naples had engaged this performer who had been starring it so successfully in the North of Italy. Lord Minto's exertions had their usual success; instead of the union of the Two Sicilies, the total repeal of the political connexion between Naples and Sicily followed his performances. Notwithstanding these experiences, the Government were, it appeared, about to mediate in the affairs of Northern Italy, and it was desirable to know exactly what was the principle and what the motive of the mediation, and what end was expected from it. Looking at the treaties of Vienna and Paris, and seeing that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia were in possession of the territories secured to them, mediation would be a nullity. But was the mediation to be armed? If so, under the existing position of Austria and Sardinia, it would be an invasion, and the armed intervention of England and France would be a commencement of war for the securing of peace.

As to the end of mediation, what is to be done if Lombardy be relinquished by Austria? Is it to be given to Charles Albert, in reward for his nocturnal attack on a neighbour; or to be erected into a weak independent state? Is it to be a kingdom or a republic; and if a republic, what sort of republic? A Revolutionary republic or a Conservative republic? A Red republic or a White republic—a republic with a red cap, or a republic with a white feather? [cheers and laughter.]

The real object of the mediation is one that cannot be announced—it is to prevent an invasion of France by Italy [hear]. That is an event to be deprecated; but is it probable?

France has no right to interfere in Italy; and in doing so she would violate every principle of public law, and every Italian treaty. It is not her interest to interfere. It must be confessed that our own conduct with regard to Naples would give France the colour and pretext of a precedent. But France has not now the slightest wish to invade Italy. Her only object is to force an occasion of giving to Europe an idea that there is "cordial co-operation" between the Cabinets of Paris and St. James's. And the harm of this is, that these forced occasions of co-operation have always been at the expense of the rights of third parties and independent sovereigns [hear]. A real concert between the two countries in European affairs is desirable, but not novel: for more than two-thirds of the past two hundred and fifty years, cordial understanding may have existed between the Governments: it was sanctioned by the sagacity of Elizabeth, the prudence and wisdom of Cromwell; by Bolingbroke and Walpole. But a forced and unreal co-operation can lead to no results but disasters. Lord Palmerston tried the system—which he was not to be taunted with, for it was the system of his predecessors—in 1830-32, under far more favourable circumstances than the present, in co-operation with a Sovereign who, whatever his errors, did succeed in bridling for seventeen years the Jacobin tiger. Yet the system then ended in the tricolour floating over Ancona and Antwerp; in Spanish and Portuguese invasions, and Grecian revolt; in South American blockades, and the troubling of our commerce over all the Atlantic and Pacific waters.

It is the habit to speak of the French army crossing the Alps, as if it could be done on a summer's day after an order by the telegraph. But what would an invasion really be?

To give France a chance of success, in the present position of Italy, she must cross the Alps with at least 100,000 men. She must do much more than that: the very day she crosses the Alps with 100,000 men, she must advance an army not less numerous to the banks of the Rhine, to meet there the indignant spirit of Germany, forgetting in a moment all the nebulous mysticism of "nationality" in the fervour of a real patriotism, and fierce with the fiery recollection of its desecrated hearths. She must meet more even than that Germany; she must meet Russia, at this moment not so powerful from her armies as from her moderation, her wisdom, and her justice. Every secondary power in Europe would be prepared under such circumstances to meet the traditional outlaw of nations, engaged in a quarrel without law, without justice, without necessity. And how is France to send out these armies? How to meet these powerful foes? How is France to act in this frantic and illegal manner? What is her position at this moment, that enables her to send out these mighty hosts, to conquer the whole world in arms? She has 50,000 men guarding her metropolis; she has achieved a freedom upon paper, and it is secured in her streets by her artillery. She has 50,000 men encamped at Lyons. She has an army of occupation in every great city, under the plausible name of "extraordinary garrisons." The noble lord at the head of the Government lately spoke of the "powerful Government of France." The Government of France is powerful for this simple and single reason—they have transferred the Government of Algiers to the streets of Paris. The Lord High Pro-

ceptor of Equality has recently executed a monster razzia on the fraternal multitude. But foreign aggression is another thing. If France moves the armies which she now possesses, she has the whole of her urban population in revolt, if she increases those armies, the whole of her provincial population will rise against a government of oppression. Torn by domestic factions, with an empty exchequer, a paralyzed credit, and a people without enthusiasm, why are you to suppose that France is going to conquer the world, and why to prevent that are you going to sacrifice your allies? [loud cheers.]

The good course open to the noble Foreign Secretary is one which his abilities, knowledge, and courage, fully qualify him to adopt and succeed in; it is the one every Englishman should adopt:—

Let him tell the world, that under his counsels England will maintain the principles of international law—will observe the stipulations of existing treaties—will not sanction any outrage of the rights of nations—will not counsel any of her allies to yield their legitimate interests in order to gratify the morbid vanity of an ill-regulated society. Then would Lord Palmerston earn the sympathy of sovereigns, and the trust of suffering nations, rather than by attempting to regulate the world in a forced concert with the Jacobin system, which begins with fraternity and universal charity, and ends with assassination and universal spoliation. The Foreign Secretary might add to his own influence and to the greatness of his country. He might in this craven age vindicate the grandeur of public justice as a British Minister should do; for no bandit nations will cross mountains and invade capitals when they know that England is on the side of the law, and ready to uphold it. For, Sir, in public as much as in private matters, I have seen enough to be convinced that, in the long run, nothing can withstand the majesty of law, the force of truth, and the inspiration of honour [much cheering].

LORD PALMERSTON thankfully acknowledged the discreet forbearance which the House had shown in these matters, and admitted the legitimate right of members to express their opinions, as Mr. Disraeli had done, on the affairs which convulsed Europe. The objects of Lord Minto's mission were, in some degree, those stated by Mr. Disraeli; whom, however, Lord Palmerston thought better informed in that respect than he would allow the House to infer from his speech. The facts were briefly these:—

Towards the end of the summer, in consequence of the altered policy of the newly-elected Pope, principles of reform, and of administrative and constitutional improvement, spread fast over the whole surface of Italy. Difficulties were experienced between the Governments and the people in regard to the march which improvement should take: in no part of Italy more urgent difficulties than at Rome. It was intimated to Lord Palmerston, not publicly but still most authentically, that the Roman Government was anxious to have at Rome the presence of a confidential representative from this country, even in a private capacity, who, possessing the entire confidence of her Majesty's Government, and being experienced and informed upon matters of policy, might be referred to upon occasions of difficulty. Lord Minto was then just about to proceed to Italy on his private account: he was designated as a member of this Government possessing its entire confidence—acting as its eye, ear, and mind, and able to take an independent course on any sudden emergency. A similar wish having been expressed by other Governments of Italy, the Earl of Minto carried letters accrediting him on a special mission to the Courts of Turin and Florence. His interference was not, therefore, by any means uncalled for. He obtruded his advice on nobody, and gave his counsel only when and where it was asked for the removal of difficulties pointed out. On the one hand, he pointed out that Governments might trust their people, and not fear to yield constitutional changes which were demanded: on the other hand, the most ardent Reformers were counselled, that their legitimate national objects would be best pursued by placing confidence in their Governments, and by not urging constitutional changes too rapidly. At Turin, Florence, and Rome, Lord Minto was eminently successful: important changes in the institutions of those countries were made without convulsion, or a disturbance of the harmony between the sovereigns and the people [cheers].

It was no part of Lord Minto's mission to prevent Austria from attacking Sardinia; he dissuaded the King of Sardinia from the steps he was said to contemplate. He was formally invited to Naples on a similar mission by the King. He employed himself with the utmost zeal to reconcile the King and his Sicilian subjects, on conditions which would maintain the crown of the two countries on the same head. More than one event tended to prevent success; but at the critical period when the negotiations were almost brought to a satisfactory conclusion, the news of the revolution in France arrived at Palermo, and exercised a great influence on the minds of men. That led to difficulties on the one side, which were not met by concessions on the other. At last the Sicilians declined any longer to acknowledge the King of Naples as their sovereign; while the King declined giving the crown to one of his sons, who received the offer of it. In the subsequent proceedings, the choice of another prince was purely and entirely the choice of the Sicilians alone; though, "undoubtedly, the Queen's Government, accepting as they do facts and events, have signified that they would be prepared to acknowledge the Sovereign whom the Sicilians might choose, when that Sovereign should be actually in possession of the territories to which the voice of the people might call him."

As to our navy, Lord Palmerston could only follow in the steps already trodden, and abstain from announcing the intentions of Government on events still pending.

As to the joint mediation with France, so far from being intrusive, it is made on the earnest entreaty and application of all the parties directly or indirectly concerned in the transaction.

It is made at the express wish of Austria, the express wish of the Government of Sardinia and the people of Italy, and the express wish of France. The Government of Austria, at the beginning, asked for our good offices; and as lately as the 9th of August, at Frankfurt, and on the 15th of August here, renewed the expression of its desire that we should take part in the settlement of these affairs. It is objected that France has no right to intermeddle in the quarrel; but, whatever the justice or the

views of interference, there can be no question that when two nations are at war it is competent to a third to take which side it pleases if it chooses to engage in the contest. At the beginning of the late military events in Italy, France was strongly urged to give instant aid to the Italian cause. It was maintained by Mr. Disraeli that cordial friendship with France has been, and should be, the standing rule of this country; though his mode of enforcing this doctrine was unfortunate, as he could scarcely—of course without intention—have thrown more bitter ingredients or poisonous drugs into the cauldron of national animosities. But it is a mistake to suppose that the present condition of France makes it impossible for her to take part in any hostile operations that may engage the sympathies of her rulers and people. Let not the House imagine that any vain phantom has created any uneasiness. An interference of France by arms in Italy would be pregnant with all the dangers which Mr. Disraeli has graphically described. If France send an army to Italy, she must send another to the Rhine; if Germany then rise against her, Russia will rise behind her and follow in her track; and the flame of war will be lighted up all over Europe. But the French Government said to us, "We are pressed to interfere by arms in the cause of Italy; but we do not wish to involve our country in a war: we are willing to endeavour to settle matters by mediation, if you will assist us: it must be a joint effort; that will remove all ground of jealousy, for no one can suppose that England entertains hostile views with respect to Austria; whatever France and England do in conjunction must be a work of peace; it must have the termination of hostilities for its object: upon these grounds we hope you will interfere conjointly with us, and until we obtain your answer we will suspend our decision as to the adoption of other measures." Addressed in such language, it would have been most blameable for us to refuse to enter on a joint mediation. It is agreed that our alliances with France should be the result of events, and that occasions for co-operation should not be invented. Have the mighty convulsions at present agitating Europe been invented for such an occasion? Is a co-operation under such circumstances a forced alliance?

LORD PALMERSTON then spoke of the present government of France.

We are proud to say that, in the face of those great events which have recently disturbed the fabric of society in France—those events which have overturned the antecedent government of that country, and brought into power men other than those who for a long period previously had wielded the government—we are glad, I repeat, to find that, in spite of these events, and their results, those persons who now govern the French nation, and, I firmly believe, a great majority of the French nation itself, maintain a frank, a loyal, and an enlightened desire that the policy of France in this respect may find itself in unison with the policy of this country. I say, also, looking at the events of the last few months, another important fact has been proved, namely, the rapid advance that has been made towards the establishment of an enlightened policy as between nations during the last half-century. The same events that have occurred within the last four months, occurring fifty years previously, would have involved the whole of Europe in war. We have, however, had changes in all the nations which compose Europe—changes, too, of a fundamental character; and yet there exists, I may say, in the minds of men, a sincere and even an anxious desire for the preservation of external peace [hear]. It is consoling to find that those who are at present the organs of public opinion in the French nation, instead of turning loose, as was done in the first revolution, all the bad passions of the people for the promotion of war—it is consoling, I say, to find that they are occupying themselves instead with the internal interests of their own country, and are desirous to preserve order in France by consolidating French liberty and establishing French freedom. That, Sir, does honour to these men, whatever may have been their previous associations, or in whatever course they have been antecedently embarked. As long as England and France act together for the peace of the world, so long will every effort they make to that end be adapted to sincere and honourable purposes. It is impossible two such nations as France and England should unite for any purpose which is not avowed in the face of all mankind. We propose now one of that description; and I trust in heaven that our proposal may be successful. I trust that the efforts of two great nations for the happiness and advantage of mankind, may, in this instance, be successful. At all events, our best efforts shall be directed to that end; and whether we succeed or whether we fail, I feel persuaded that the unanimous judgment of Parliament will think that we are right in making the endeavour [cheers].

MR. HENRY BAILLIE followed, chiefly in a revival of the Spanish controversy, and the Soto-Mayor-Bulwer affair, shortly after which the committee adjourned.

SUPPLY.—THE MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

On Wednesday, the House of Commons went into committee of supply.

The first vote proposed was £72,500 for salaries and expenses in the department for foreign affairs. This gave rise to some discussion, and Lord PALMERSTON again defended, by the same arguments as on former occasions, the policy he had pursued in the affairs of Spain and Italy. In the course of the discussion Lord G. BENTINCK (in allusion to Sir D. L. Evans' having deprecated discussion at the present time concerning our relations with Spain) said he could well remember how, in former days, the hon. and gallant gentleman had been accustomed to declare against "the despots of the north of Europe," when he himself was about to set out on a sort of buccaneering expedition to Spain; but now he would debar others from uttering a word on the subject of the foreign relations of this kingdom. Moore, some twenty years ago, had written,

As bees on flowers alighting cease their hum,
So, when in places sitting, Whigs grow dumb.

And he (Lord G. Bentinck) thought that the hon. and gallant member sought to realize the poet's stanza, [hear, hear, and a laugh].

The vote was agreed to, as were the following, some without discussion, and all without any division: £17,461 salaries and expenses of the colonial depart-

ment; £29,000 salaries and expenses of the Board of Trade; £1,500 probable expenses in the offices of the Lord Privy Seal; £15,000 for the office of Paymaster-General, including the salaries and expenses of the Exchequer-bill-office; £7,300 for salaries and expenses in the department of Comptroller-General of the Exchequer. (Col. SIBTHORP remarked on this vote that the salary of £2,000 a-year to the Comptroller of the Exchequer was a horrible job, for he had no control at all); £2,680 salaries and expenses of the State Paper-office (which Col. SIBTHORP thought should be called the waste-paper office); £2,540 expenses of the ecclesiastical commission; £238,000 for the administration of the poor laws; £30,263 to complete the sum required for the expenses of the Mint (before this vote was agreed to, Dr. BOWRING begged to ask his hon. friend the Master of the Mint what was the present state of the decimal coinage? [laughter] but Mr. SHIEL merely replied that commissioners on the subject might be expected to issue a report in five weeks); £10,670 expenses of the railway commission; £14,023 18s. expenses of public records; £12,514 12s. inspectors of factories; £1,765 6s. 4d. salaries of officers (Scotland); £6,464 17s. 5d. officers of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's household (under this head Dr. BOWRING objected to the item of £1,674 for Queen's plates in Ireland; Mr. OSBORNE, however, defended the vote, as calculated to encourage the breed of horses in Ireland, while Mr. BAIGR thought it better to encourage the breed of Irishmen than Irish horses); £22,600 salaries of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and officers in the Lord Lieutenant's office; £2,500 for Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland; £26,800 to complete the vote for the Board of Public Works in Ireland; £31,000 to complete the vote for foreign and other secret services; and £152,362 to complete the vote for stationery, printing, and binding.

The House adjourned at half-past one.

On Friday, the Speaker took the chair at twelve, and the House went into a committee of supply, voting the following sums:—£9,000 for the Office of Solicitor of the Treasury; £4,600 for the expense of prosecutions concerning coining; £6,000 for the Sheriffs and Queen's Remembrancers; £10,630 salaries and expenses of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court; £30,475 expenses in Scotland; £36,991 criminal prosecutions in Ireland; £348,000 charges formerly paid out of the county rates; £6,155 Parkhurst prison; £9,304 Pentonville prison; £29,314 Millbank prison; £4,707 the prison at Perth; £679 convict department, Dublin; £4,202 criminal lunatics; £10,250 inspectors of prisons, prison board, &c., Scotland; £151,000 convict establishments at Bermuda and Gibraltar; £16,500 metropolitan police of Dublin; £217,000 convict establishments in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; and £25,000 payment of enrolled pensioners.

On Monday morning, the House was again in committee of supply. The following votes were passed:—£300 for the Royal Irish Academy; £300 for the Royal Hibernian Academy; £3,000 Royal Dublin Society; £3,443 Belfast Academical Institution; £42,038 new buildings of the British Museum; £8,766 for the expenses of procuring antiquities and works of art for the British Museum.

On the vote of £1,500 for the National Gallery, Mr. HUME said he wished to know what the Government meant to do with respect to the recommendation of the committee with reference to the removal of the Royal Academy from the National Gallery, and appropriating the whole building for the purpose of a national gallery? Lord J. RUSSELL said the whole subject would receive the attention of the Government. The vote was then agreed to.

£4,798, geological surveys of Great Britain and Ireland, and the geological museum. £5,267, magnetic observatories at Toronto, Cape of Good Hope, Van Diemen's Land, &c. £2,000 for the completion of the Nelson Monument. £3,410 for the civil establishment of the Bahamas. £4,049 for the civil establishment of Bermuda. £400 for the establishment of Table Island. £13,690 for the charge of the civil establishments on the western coast of Africa. £11,500 for the civil establishment at St. Helena.

The next vote was £7,538 for the settlement at Western Australia. In answer to Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. HAWES said that Western Australia would be included in the measure he should bring in early next session, for providing various colonies with representative constitutions. He added, that the prospects of this settlement were so favourable, that he had hopes it would soon pay the expense of its own establishment. The vote was then agreed to.

£2,726 for the settlement at Port Essequibo. Agreed to.

The next vote was for £5,040, for the establishments at the Falkland Islands. In reply to Mr. HUME, Mr. HAWES admitted that it would be desirable to make a close investigation into the expenditure upon this settlement. The vote was then agreed to.

The next vote was £20,000 for the colony of New Zealand. Mr. GLADSTONE asked in what condition were the relations between the colonists and the natives of New Zealand, in regard to the transference of the property in land from the latter to the former? It was in his opinion essential to the peace and prosperity of the colony that the attainment of land by the colonists should be conducted on principles of strict fairness and justice. Mr. HAWES said that Lord Grey was disposed fully to respect the spirit and scope of the treaty of Waitangi. Governor Grey had, in carrying out that treaty, acted upon principles entirely consonant with the just rights of the natives—upon the principle that no land should be alienated from them without a full compensation being, or having been, made them. The present vote was less by £16,000 than former grants, and he

confidently anticipated that before long no vote for New Zealand would be required. Mr. HUME wanted to know whether or not it was to be understood that each colony, as it received a representative constitution, was to pay its own expenses. Mr. HAWES said this would be very desirable, and should be the rule whenever feasible; but this would not in all cases be immediately practicable.

In reply to Mr. Gladstone, he further said, that the last despatch from Sir Harry Smith conveyed his views that no time should be lost in giving a representative form of government to the Cape colony, and the Colonial-office entirely concurred with Sir H. Smith on this point.

The next vote was £9,827 to defray the expense of the settlement at Labuan. Mr. HUME objected to the extravagant cost of this settlement in the very first year of its existence. There would not be thirty people in the whole colony for several years to come, yet there was to be a governor with £2,000 a year, and the most preposterous charges for deputy-governor, first master attendant—nobody knew upon whom—and what not. He moved, as an amendment, to reduce the estimate to £3,000. Mr. B. HAWES said that the necessity for establishing a station in the Eastern Archipelago was forced on the attention of the Government by the large manufacturing communities, including Glasgow and Manchester, and accordingly Labuan was selected for that purpose. If the salary of the Governor was too small, a man of the requisite talents could not be secured, and therefore, although the amount of the vote appeared large, the present establishment was considered to be only such as the importance of the object to be attained warranted, and he should be sorry to find the House of Commons disposed to reduce the amount of the vote. Mr. OSBORNE said, that looking at what had recently occurred, he was disposed to say that Government had not acted quite fairly towards the Church, in not having added a bishop to the newly created staff of Labuan [a laugh]. Mr. GLADSTONE was of opinion that the wisest mode of proceeding was, for England to cultivate the territory she already possessed, instead of seeking to extend it. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that, undoubtedly, England would be better without than with Borneo. As for Labuan the case was different. Sir James Brooke was a remarkable man, who had, by his energy and enterprise, opened out new prospects for English commerce in the eastern seas. When he (Lord J. Russell) saw Sir James Brooke he was informed that in time the trade in those seas would become considerable, and Earl Grey in his evidence before the estimate committee had stated that the settlement of Labuan would very soon pay its own expenses. Eventually the vote was carried by 56 to 12, as were the following:—£1,023 Heligoland. £18,028 West Indies (governors). £11,578 Ecclesiastical Departments in British North America. £14,308 Indian department in Canada.

At about eleven o'clock the House again went into committee of supply, when the following votes were agreed to:—£13,451 for emigration, £41,150 for stipendiary magistrates in the West India colonies and the Mauritius.

On the question that £30,000 be granted for the support of captured negroes, Lord G. BENTINCK inquired whether the system of importing negroes into the colonies, which had been tried, and so unsuccessfully, was to be persisted in? One of the ships (the Bangalore) that had been sent to the coast had made rather a good trip, having received £700 for the passage of one negro boy only thirteen years of age. He wished also to know whether any other and better facilities would be given to our colonists towards obtaining a supply of labour! Lord J. RUSSELL said that with respect to what had been done it had been done at the request of the colonists themselves. As to the future, it was not intended to bring in any measure for the purpose of legalizing the purchase of negroes on the coast of Africa.

£23,000, expenses of Mixed Commissions. Mr. URQUHART objected to the vote, on the ground that these commissions were virtually sinecures. He should move that the vote be reduced by £10,000. Lord PALMERSTON defended the vote, and stated that the mixed commissions were appointed under treaty, by which they were bound to be maintained. And it was necessary they should be so, for if any one were abolished, and a vessel was afterwards captured under the flag of the other party to the commission, there would be no Court to adjudicate. Mr. ANSTY should prefer to meet the vote with a direct negative, as he believed the object of it was to keep up sinecure offices. Viscount PALMERSTON said he had already informed the House that the judge at Sierra Leone would not be continued; and one of the judges at Havannah having died, the appointment would not be filled up. Mr. HUME said these courts were a nest of sinecures. Mr. BAIGR compared the operations of the African squadron to the knight errantry of old; and contended that, with the prevailing distress in this country, no unnecessary expense ought to be incurred for the purposes for which this vote was designed. He was opposed to all Government interference on the question of slavery and the slave-trade. Mr. P. HOWARD said the mixed commission had been established in compliance with the wish of the country. The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, and the vote was agreed to.

On the vote of £43,190 for the consular establishments. Dr. BOWRING suggested that the system required reconstruction, and inquired whether the noble lord was prepared to revise it? Lord PALMERSTON said his attention had been turned to the point, and it would be probable that some change would be necessary. Dr. BOWRING inquired

whether it was intended to continue the consuls at Ningpo and Amoy, where there were no duties to discharge? Lord PALMERSTON said that this was a matter worthy of consideration, and he hoped next year to reduce the establishment in that quarter of the world. After a few words from Mr. HAWES the vote was agreed to.

On the vote of £10,000 to defray the charge for extraordinary expenses of ambassadors being put, Mr. URQUHART said on this vote he had numerous objections to raise, and, looking at the hour which had arrived, he should move that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The gallery was cleared for a division. None, however, took place, but the vote was agreed to, the house resumed, the Chairman reported progress.

GRANT OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND TO THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, on Friday, Mr. CHRISTIE drew attention to the grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company; strongly condemning it, and demanding that the completion of the transaction should have been delayed, at least until serious charges against the Company should have been refused.

Mr. HAWES defended the grant, mainly on these grounds:—It was necessary to colonize Vancouver's Island, lest others—the Americans—should do so; it is so remote that it could not be colonized from this country; the Hudson's Bay Company had made the only offer to colonize it; and the charges against the administration of the company, made by Mr. Isbester, a native of Rupert's Land, had been examined by Lord Elgin, (on whom the conduct of the company had made a favourable impression,) and *are to be* examined on the spot—by a governor under the company, he admitted, but then the gentleman also holds a commission under the Queen, and therefore is not likely to be influenced by his appointment under the company.

To this speech Mr. GLADSTONE replied, with a further exposure of the transaction; in which, he said, the noble lord at the head of the Colonial Office had gone astray more signally than in any other instance which Mr. Gladstone could recollect in the colonial administration of this country. All experience confirms Adam Smith's dictum—"of all expedients that can be contrived to stint the growth of a new colony, that of an exclusive company is the most effectual;" and there never was an instance in which the evils of monopoly had such rank development as in the case of the Hudson's Bay Company. The greatest doubts attach to the company's title and its right to the inordinate powers purporting to be granted by its charter: Mr. Bancroft, Sir Vicary Gibbs, Sir Arthur Pigott, Mr. Sergeant Spackie, and Mr. Brougham, concurred in holding the charter to be *ab initio* null and void. As a fur-trading company, anxious for the growth and diffusion of fur-bearing animals, its interests are opposed to the settlement of lands. It has prevented whale-fishing in Hudson's Bay, and two ships sent out for that purpose were sunk. Its officers, apparently materials for a first settlement, have become, in the words of Captain Willis, mere pliant vassals under the arbitrary rule of the company. In 1811, six members of the company memorialized the Government against that settlement, on the distinct principle that colonization is adverse to the fur-trade; and there can be no doubt that the dissentients had more or less cognizance of the sanguinary Indian attack on the Red River settlement. Mr. Isbester did not prefer the charges against the company as an individual, but as representative of 1,000 settlers; and among the charges was that of inflicting capital punishment without trial! The company levies taxes of its own authority. Consumption of spirits has inordinately increased within its territory. To such a company, which has *extinguished* the elements of free government, the Government is granting the prospective right to an island that will become of the greatest importance.

Mr. CHARLES BULLER and Lord JOHN RUSSELL reiterated the Government defence; mainly insisting on the necessity of promptly settling the island, and deprecating that discussion as coming upon Ministers and the House without notice or preparation. A strong feeling against the transactions was exhibited by Mr. PHILIP HOWARD, Mr. WYLD, Mr. GOULBURN, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. HUME; and Mr. Hume made a motion for an address to the Crown against the grant. But members [sick of the session, and anxious to get over the Supply business] voted for going into committee, by 76 to 68.

On Monday, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Lord J. RUSSELL said, it was intended to accompany the grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company with certain conditions which would make it imperative upon the company to do all in their power to promote colonization. If the company should accept the grant upon those conditions, his noble friend at the head of the Colonial Department intended to lay all the papers connected with the subject before the Committee of the Privy Council, and it would depend on the recommendation of that committee whether the grant should be concluded or not. It was not the intention of the Government to send out a committee of inquiry to Hudson's Bay, because that would delay the colonization project for two years, besides being a source of expense. Both he (Lord J. Russell) and the Secretary for the Colonies were of opinion that Vancouver's Island was not likely to be colonized for a great many years by any other means than through the instrumentality of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. HUME asked whether the Government were aware that the Hudson's Bay Company had been

negotiating with the Government of the United States respecting some of their territory?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the proposal made by the Hudson's Bay Company had been made with the sanction of the Government, and it referred to territory in Oregon which now belonged to the United States.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

On a vote of £125,000 for public education being proposed,

Viscount MELGUND said he had placed on the paper the following resolutions:—

That, until late years, persons of every denomination were in the habit of sending their children to the national established schools of Scotland, without prejudice to the religious principles of any.

That, whilst it is right that no impediments be offered to the free expression of religious opinions, any encouragement on the part of the State to the perpetuation of sectarian animosity, is to be deprecated.

That the new system of education, as applied to Scotland, tends to stimulate and perpetuate this evil.

That, as there is no reason to believe the people of Scotland approve of the principles upon which the new system has been gradually brought into operation, as it is in general wiser to adapt old institutions to the altered circumstances of the times than to adopt new ones, and as it is inexpedient to throw new burdens upon the general taxation of the country, it is therefore the opinion of this House that an opportunity should be afforded to Parliament to consider whether by measures founded upon the established usages of local taxation, upon the further admission of the elements of popular control, and upon the acknowledgment of the equal rights of persons of all religious persuasion, the ancient school establishment of Scotland may not be made available to the wants of the people.

The ancient school establishment of Scotland, he observed, was at one time adequate to the wants of the population. In proof of this, he quoted some returns, the particulars of which were not heard in the gallery, and was understood to contend that the ancient system might again be made available. He expressed his belief that there was a general desire for education on the part of the people, without reference to religious distinctions. In conclusion, he stated that he should not bring forward any resolution on the subject, but he hoped the Government would take the matter into consideration, with a view to something being done.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND thought it absolutely necessary that all religious tests whatever should be taken away from our educational institutions. He referred to the universities as well as the parochial schools [hear]. They had been established to give education to all; and if they no longer did so, their constitution ought to be altered by the strong arm of the law, so as to bring them into harmony with the circumstances of the times [hear].

Sir GEORGE GREY assured the noble lord behind him (Viscount Melgund) that the subject he had brought before the House would receive due attention from the Government. It was a mistake to suppose that the Government system encouraged sectarian schools: all it did was to distribute its assistance with an impartial hand [hear]. Agreeing with the hon. member opposite, that instruction was not education, it should be observed that instruction was all the Government could give. In introducing this vote, he had abstained, out of consideration for the time of the House, from making any general statement; but in the next session, when the estimates would be brought forward earlier, the subject could be more fully entered into.

Mr. F. SCOTT spoke in favour of the parochial establishment in Scotland, but observed that the remuneration to the teachers was in many cases inadequate.

Mr. DUNOAN said that Scotland was indebted for its present position to the education which was imparted to the people in the parochial schools.

The LORD-ADVOCATE thought the motion of the noble lord (Melgund) would have been of great service to Scotland, had the occasion been one when he subject could have been fully gone into. He considered that the wants of the people had quite outgrown the parochial system. He also was favourable to the removal of tests from the universities; and he thought the Church of Scotland, considering that the great body of Dissenters did not differ from it materially in doctrine, would do well so to modify the tests in the parochial schools as to admit the children of Dissenters [hear]. This would greatly extend the usefulness of those schools, and ensure their general support.

Sir R. INGLIS deprecated the abolition of tests for schoolmasters, as tending to the removal of tests from the universities.

Mr. HENLEY wished to know in what state was the question between the committee of education and the National Society Schools, in relation to the management of those schools?

Sir G. GREY said there was a correspondence in progress on this subject between the committee of education and the Archbishop of Canterbury as president of the National Society, and he had reason to hope that this correspondence would result in a modification of the strict rules upon which the society had hitherto acted in relation to the admission of lay members of the Church to a share in the administration of the funds of the society [hear, hear].

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed his great satisfaction at the expectation thus authoritatively held out of a modification of the management clauses. The great complaint had hitherto been on the part of the great body of the clergy, that they could not get the laity to take part in the extension of the schools.

Mr. WALLACE considered that the commissioners who had been appointed to inquire into the state of education in Wales, had, in the report which, with such mischievous effects, they had published, greatly exceeded their instructions. He vindicated the Welsh people from the charge of extreme immorality which the commissioners had brought against them.

Sir JOHN WALSH concurred in the opinion that the commissioners had not exercised a very sound dis-

cretion in the sweeping censure they had passed upon the Welsh people. Of his own knowledge he was prepared to affirm that the statements of the commissioners, as to the profligacy of the Welsh, were altogether exaggerated.

Mr. WILLIAMS said there was but one feeling throughout the principality, that the report of the commissioners was a mere libel. The fault, however, was with the Government who had sent, to inquire into the state of education among a people, gentlemen who were wholly unacquainted with the language of that people [hear, hear].

Sir G. GREY said that the low condition of education in Wales was very generally admitted. He was convinced that the commissioners had been actuated in their inquiries by the strictest impartiality [hear, hear].

Mr. KERSHAW complained of the undue preference given in the administration of these grants to the members of the Church of England, who, he believed, enjoyed the benefit of fully 39-40ths of the whole amount. In fact, the Dissenters were almost excluded practically from the benefit of the grant.

Mr. P. WOOD said that the voluntary principle was a very excellent principle, but, left to itself, it would not do for the effectual promotion of education any more than it sufficed for the maintenance of the poor. He did not think that the Dissenters had just reason to complain of the share they had in these grants. The grants accorded to them were infinitely more in proportion to the sums contributed by them than the grants made to the Church schools.

Mr. M. GIBSON said that the cause of the complaint made by the hon. member for Stockport—namely, that Dissenters' children were excluded from the benefits of the educational grant—before the committee was perfectly true; and it arose out of the circumstance that the system was based upon what was termed the denominational system. This ought to be done away with.

The vote was then agreed to.

THE UNIVERSITIES—ADMISSION OF DISSENTERS.

On Friday night, in the House of Commons, the Miscellaneous Estimates were proceeded with in committee of supply.

A vote of £90,000 was agreed to, to complete the vote for the advancement of education in Ireland.

Also a vote of £4,000, to complete the vote for the expenses of the School of Design and Provincial Schools; Mr. LABOUCHERE remarking, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, that he should be glad when the time arrived at which these valuable institutions could be entirely self-supporting; but that it was not yet come.

The next vote proposed was of £2,006 for salaries and allowances granted to certain professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. OSBORNE would divide against this vote. The committee on the miscellaneous expenditure stated, that however much the education of the poor ought to be a subject of national consideration, they entertained very serious doubts as to the principle of grants of public money for the purpose of education at the universities [hear]. It was not fair to call upon the country to pay this sum, when these universities did not admit all parties to their benefits [hear, hear]. A deputation had been to the Government, which stated that certain classes at the universities—classes for which the committee was now asked to make this grant—were almost wholly deserted.

Sir R. INGLIS remarked that the recommendation of the committee was addressed to the grant of the University of London, and Oxford and Cambridge were not the only places concerned in the question.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL should be very sorry if the committee were to refuse this vote for the professors at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, men who are necessarily of some eminence in science and literature, and who must have expected that when these sums were allotted to them they would have enjoyed the grant during the period that they held their professorships. At the same time, I think it is a matter for consideration and inquiry, whether in future we should not endeavour to adopt a plan by which these professors, so long as the grant is made to them, should be rendered more useful than they at present are [hear, hear]. But that is a very different question to that of refusing at once to vote the sum now proposed. The hon. gentleman has alluded to a memorial directed to me, very numerous signed by many persons of great consideration, educated at the universities, and many of them members of those universities, praying that some change might be made with regard to the lectureships by the professors. That is far too great a subject to enter upon at this late hour of the night; but, at the same time, it is a subject which I think worthy of the deepest consideration. [hear, hear] There is also another subject upon which the hon. member touched, respecting which I will take the liberty of saying a few words, namely, as to the admission of Dissenters to the universities. I think that the statutes and the constitutions of the universities as they at present stand do prevent in one instance Dissenters from being inmates of the colleges, and in the other instance of taking a degree. But it is well known that both Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters have been educated at the University of Cambridge, and that they have continued there until they attained a period for taking a degree. Now, I have spoken to some persons holding high office in the University of London, as to whether it may not be practicable that similar certificates to those which are now given by that university to persons who have attained a proficiency in science and learning, might not be given by the University of Cambridge to Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters educated there, so as to enable them to take a degree at the University of London; the certificate being evidence of their having attained the requisite proficiency. It seems to me that some arrangement of that sort might be made. If so, it would do away with the objection raised by the hon.

member, without making any alteration in the constitution of the University of Cambridge necessary. Persons high in authority have assured me that this could be effected; and I hope before next year I shall be able to state to the house that such an arrangement has been made [hear, hear].

Mr. W. J. FOX said it was true that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had not large sums at their command; but it ought to be remembered, that the class of persons who resorted to those institutions were the wealthiest class that existed in the country. The noble lord had spoken of the difficulty of changing the constitution of the universities. Time had already changed that constitution. Originally, the universities were national institutions; they were open at one time to all classes, and resorted to by persons of the middle and poorer description, who could not now approach them except by means of patronage. They had therefore ceased to be national, and had become doubly exclusive, for they excluded, first, the poor and middle class, and, secondly, they adopted exclusion on religious grounds.

Mr. GOULBURN said, the hon. member for Oldham was in error, at least so far as regarded the university to which he (Mr. Goulburn) belonged, when he said that these institutions benefited the richest order of society alone. If he traced their history he would find that many of the most eminent men who had distinguished themselves in the Church and at the bar, had risen, not from the middling merely, but from the lowest class of society, and had received the earlier part of their education almost gratuitously at these universities [hear, hear].

Mr. DRUMMOND said, that having often declared that he would never vote away any portion of the public money for the advantage of one sect, he should have voted with the hon. gentleman the member for Middlesex, were it not that, properly speaking, this vote did not come under that head at all, having originally formed part of the civil list. He still thought, as he had formerly taken occasion to state, that the change with respect to the civil list was a most unfortunate one; but if the House persisted in continuing it on its present footing he did think that it became them to see that the money was voted to all sects equally [hear, hear].

Mr. GLADSTONE agreed in thinking that as this vote was the result of the bounty of the Crown it stood upon a different footing from a gratuity out of the finances of the country. With respect to what the noble lord had said about an arrangement between the Universities of Cambridge and London, it did not become him (Mr. Gladstone) to say anything in particular about Cambridge, nor was he prepared to give a distinct opinion on the question; but he could not help thinking that the noble lord's remarks showed that he had taken a sensible and practical view of the real difficulties which beset the question of the admission of Dissenters, and that he entertained a real desire to conciliate the various interests concerned [hear, hear]. The hon. member for Oldham had said that these universities had become exclusive, first, with respect to Dissenters, and second with respect to the poor. With regard to the exclusion of Dissenters, that was far too large and difficult a question to be entered into on this occasion; but the hon. gentleman might depend upon it that there was a real and a formidable difficulty in the case of a university having a collegiate system of domestic discipline—a system which he ventured to say was becoming more and more a living reality every year [hear]; there was, he said, in such a case, a real and formidable difficulty to the introduction of the elements of religious differences [hear, hear]. With respect to the other point—the exclusion of the poor—he confessed he sympathized very much with what the hon. member said.

Colonel THOMPSON said he was unwilling to let the debate pass over without noting that he apprehended the Dissenters would not accept the proposal, that after keeping their terms at Cambridge, they should be allowed to take their degrees at the London University. He knew no reason why they should consent to being thus rejected as unworthy. The only ground urged for excluding Dissenters was, that there would be difficulties in their attending in the college chapels. The way to obviate these would be for the Dissenters to have a college in the university with a chapel of their own. If there were still difficulties on the subject of their admission to the Academic Senate, on the ground that religious subjects might be debated there, it would be for the Dissenters to consider whether they would stand upon the point.

Mr. ANSTEE observed, that the Dissenters and Nonconformists, including Roman Catholics, had a university open to them at present in the University of London.

On a division the numbers were—

For the vote 96
Against it 20

Majority 76

£4,178 for the University of London.—Agreed to.
£7,480 for the universities in Scotland.—Agreed to.

The House then resumed; the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

On Monday night, Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, on the motion that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair, in order that the House might resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, moved—

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that such a modification of the system of national education in Ireland may be made as may remove the conscientious objections which a very large proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church entertain to that system as at present carried into opera-

ation; or otherwise that means may be taken to enable those of the clergy and laity of the Established Church who entertain such conscientious objections to extend the blessings of Scriptural education in Ireland.

The substance of his argument went to prove that the principles of toleration, which were applicable to the question of education as carried on in England, were not applicable, and were not applied, to the clergy and laity of the Church of Ireland. After entering into a variety of details to prove that the property of the Protestant Church of Ireland was not sufficient to instruct the Protestant population of that country, he complained that no encouragement was given to the system of Scriptural education in that island. The national system had now been carried into effect for fifteen years, and he could not find any beneficial fruits of it either in the amelioration of the condition of the people or in the tranquillity of the country. The system of Scriptural education had flourished under the auspices of the Kildare-street Society, and he implored the Government not to tell the people of Ireland that the principles of that society should no longer be maintained. He believed that it would be much better to confiscate the whole property of the Protestant Church of Ireland than to weaken it by corrupting its ministers, as was done at present under the national system.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE observed that the real subject then under discussion was whether the national system of education should be departed from and the scriptural system of education should be substituted in its stead. Considering the present state of Ireland, the progress of the national system, the favour with which it was viewed by a large majority of the population, and the rapid diminution of the prejudices which the Protestant clergy once entertained against it, he hoped that the House would pause before it adopted the proposition of Mr. Hamilton, and that it would uphold the system at present in operation. He described the composition of the Board of National Education, and showed that it was impossible to say with truth that the Protestant clergy and laity could take advantage of the system which that board, of which many ornaments of the Protestant hierarchy were members, had sanctioned with approbation. If you once abandon this mixed system of education, you would have to establish separate schools not only for the Protestant but also for the Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic population.

The amendment was supported by Capt. JONES, Mr. Grogan, Sir W. Verner, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Newdegate, and opposed by Sir W. Somerville, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Hume, Mr. Reynolds, and Lord J. Russell, the noble Lord stating that the object of the present proposition was to overthrow the existing system, which had been in operation for sixteen years, under which the schools had increased in number to 4,000, and the scholars to 400,000—a system which had received the sanction of successive governments during that period, tending as it did to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics, and which, but for the prejudices of some of the clergy, would unite them in a still greater degree. Under these circumstances, he hoped it would continue to receive the support of the legislature.

On a division there appeared for the amendment, 15; against it, 118; majority, 103.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

On Thursday, Lord Palmerston moved the second reading of the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill; and explained its objects in a very brief speech. [Sir Robert Inglis said that, "by Shrewsbury clock," the speech lasted but nine minutes.] Doubts, and doubts only, have existed, whether, upon the interpretation to be put upon words in ancient acts of Parliament, it is or is not lawful for the Sovereign of this country to hold diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Rome. The chief doubt has arisen on the construction of the word "communion;" and upon the plain interpretation of that section of the law which prohibits the Sovereign of these realms from holding communion with the Court of Rome, it appears simply that the law requires the Sovereign to be of the Protestant religion. It has been deemed expedient to remove those doubts. It is impossible to imagine how diplomatic intercourse with Rome can shake the faith of the English Sovereign, any more than the existing diplomatic intercourse with Mussulman courts, Soonee or Sheah, has converted our Sovereign to Islamism. We have diplomatic relations with courts professing every form of religion, except the Roman Catholic modification of the Christian religion. Such exclusion, unless it were founded on substantial grounds, must hurt our interests. When Italy is covered with railways in connexion with those of Germany and France, it will probably be desired that our Indian mails should pass through the Roman territory; but we shall be excluded from communications to make commercial arrangements and legalize the transit of our mails.

Mr. Anstey opposed the bill at some length. He contended that it was not necessary to seek any new authority for diplomatic communications with Rome on purely temporal affairs. The present laws are directed against the importation of bulls, &c., and the recognition or vindication of Papal authority; and that law it was which Ministers desired to break; they wanted to obtain not only the Monarchical but the Papal authority to govern or misgovern Ireland; and Mr. Anstey contended that any such use of the Papal influence would be impracticable and mischievous. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Urquhart. It was supported by Sir Robert Inglis, on the ground that the bill was the first step towards being "reconciled" with Rome. He did not object to

communication with any temporal ruler of Rome—Dictator, Triumvir, or Tribune—even if Rienzi were among them. The amendment was also supported by Mr. Law, Mr. Napier, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Fagan, and Mr. Newdegate.

Lord John Russell contended for the expediency of doing regularly and openly what is now done irregularly and circuitously; and bantered Sir R. Inglis for Carbonaro sympathies with Rienzi. Lord John also explained the nature of a private letter to Archbishop Murray, at which Sir Robert had glanced.

Its substance was to inform Archbishop Murray, that Lord Clarendon had been considering the amendments in the proposed statutes of the Colleges which are not yet formed in Ireland; and that he hoped that those amendments would have the effect of removing the suspicion of many of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity that the Colleges would be of an irreligious character, and would tend to promote infidelity. The object of that letter no doubt was, that the Pope who had written to Ireland advising the Roman Catholics not to have anything to do with those colleges, should consider those amendments, which might probably lead him to withdraw his censure. I really should not have supposed that my hon. friend could have seen anything so very wrong, or so very alarming, in this letter of Lord Clarendon, or in the purpose he had in view. I remember, when that plan was first proposed, my hon. friend lifted up his hands and said, "Here is a gigantic scheme of godless education!" [hear, hear.] That was his feeling as a Protestant. Some of the Roman Catholic bishops entertained the same objection. They apprehended—I think groundlessly—that these colleges would tend to promote infidelity. I ask, then, whether Lord Clarendon was to blame, considering the objections made by my hon. friend, and by the Roman Catholic bishops—considering that the population of Ireland is composed in great part of Roman Catholics, and of persons who belong to the Protestant Established Church—I ask whether, after Parliament had designed a sum of money for the erection of these colleges, Lord Clarendon was wrong in endeavouring to allay the fears which existed, and to render the colleges useful to persons of all communities [hear, hear]?

Really I do not know what my hon. friend's feeling is with regard to the Roman Catholics. When we had under discussion in this House the admission of Jews into Parliament, then we were all Christians together [a laugh]; Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and members of the Church of England, were all closely united [laughter]. Nothing but minute differences then separated us. There were none but the Jews who were to be excluded—who were unfit to be admitted into our brotherhood [hear, hear, and laughter]. But the bill relating to the Jews having been got rid of, it appears that the distinction is to be as wide as ever, and our dear and beloved brethren, the Roman Catholics [a laugh], have gone back as far as ever from our communion, and we are no longer to treat them with that great kindness which was used towards them when the Jews were to be the objects of proscription and exclusion.

Mr. Drummond ridiculed the childish fears of the opponents of the bill:—

The fear expressed was, that the Pope would appoint archbishops and bishops in this country. If the Church of Scotland chose to establish another presbytery in London, we could not stop it; it was no concern of ours; and, as to Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops, we were bound to acknowledge them; the Church of England recognised the orders of the Church of Rome [hear, hear]. It was easy to talk against their titles of "archbishop" and "bishop;" but they were not mere sound,—they were facts—realities—persons holding high offices, and the Roman Catholics alone were the fit judges how many there should be, and where they should be placed [hear]. Hon. gentlemen seemed to have a great dislike to the Pope; perhaps some of them had the same feeling as was entertained in Scotland, where there was a great horror of him; first, because he was Antichrist; next, because he was identified with the "scarlet lady;" and thirdly—which was the great offence of all—because he was a bishop [a laugh]. He (Mr. Drummond) looked upon this bill as just enabling the Government to do openly and honestly what they had long been obliged to do clandestinely [hear, hear].

Mr. Gladstone could not refuse to affirm the principle of the bill, by voting for the second reading; but he desired to postpone it until next session; deeming the time unsuited to consider the question, when the Pope has so inopportunistically been dividing the English territory into archbishoprics and bishoprics.

The bill was supported by Mr. Moore, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, and the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

On a division, the second reading was carried by 125 to 46; the bill to be committed on Wednesday (this day).

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOROUGH OF DERBY.—Mr. Newdegate, on Thursday, moved that a writ be issued to fill up the two vacancies in the representation of Derby. Lord J. Russell moved the adjournment of the debate until Thursday next, and the House divided:—For the amendment, 85; against it, 43; majority, 42.

TRANSPORTATION TO VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Mr. Ewart begged to ask whether it was intended that the present system of transportation to Van Diemen's Land should only be temporary, or that it should be continued? Sir G. Grey said, that it was not intended that transportation should be resumed upon a large scale. The strictly penal part of the sentence would now be carried into effect in this country, and the convicts were to be removed to the colonies when they were likely to be really useful, and when they could be placed in a position which would enable them to earn their own subsistence by their labour, while they would be prevented from returning to this country. He was not prepared to say that Van Diemen's Land would be permanently the only place to which they would be sent. That subject was at present under consideration.

Lord John Russell, on Thursday, intimated that

the Charitable Trusts Bill would not be pressed forward this session.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—On Friday, Lord Brougham, on a motion for papers, made a speech about the affairs of Italy, in which he inveighed against French Republicans, ridiculed the Lombards and Italian Nationality, extolled that "great commander" Radetzky, and gave Charles Albert such a scolding as never was. The Marquis of Lansdowne, in his reply, stated, that the Government of Vienna had shown its unshaken confidence in the advice and assistance of this country; and, without censuring the course taken by the noble and learned lord, he did not feel it becoming in himself, on the part of the Government, at the very moment when we were called upon to mediate, and when there was reason to expect that that mediation would be accepted by all parties, to utter a word which might hurt or irritate any party.

THE CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL was read a third time in the House of Commons on Friday, after considerable opposition.

Colonel Sibthorp rose, and was received with derisive cheers by members on the Ministerial benches. He said that he had been accustomed, in passing along a turnpike road, to hear the cackling of geese and the braying of asses; and, therefore, he was not troubled by the noises by which the wretches opposite assailed him [order, chair].

The SPEAKER informed the hon. and gallant member that he must not apply such an epithet to members of the House.

Colonel Sibthorp was of opinion that "want of decency was want of sense" [hear, hear]. That the noble lord should dare to propose the third reading of the bill at that late hour was only in accordance with his usual practice [Oh!] Those who cried "Oh," were looking for something from the noble lord, but he was not; and, therefore, was not afraid to speak his mind. The bill was a low, dirty measure, unbecoming the noble lord as a man, a Christian, and a legislator.

Mr. H. HOBHOUSE repeated the objections which he had formerly urged against the bill, and concluded with moving that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

The amendment was rejected by 80 to 13. The bill was brought up for second reading in the House of Lords on Monday, and was strongly opposed, mainly on the ground that there was not time to consider its provisions. Eventually, the second reading was postponed to Thursday.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—On Monday, Mr. S. Crawford inquired whether it was the intention of Government to make any financial statement with respect to the Poor-law Unions in Ireland, and as to the means Government would adopt to meet the distress which it was now ascertained was likely to arise from the deficiency of food in that country? Lord J. Russell said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would refer to the subject in committee of ways and means.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—A tunnel of 660 yards in length is now being cut through the Claborough Hills. The contractors sank six shafts. Number 3 is exceedingly wet. It is 130 feet deep, and at the bottom there is a sump-hole 10 feet square and 12 feet deep, which is a reservoir for water, and as it gets full is emptied. On Thursday the men had all come up to breakfast excepting two, who, for some purpose, had taken off the boards which usually cover the said sump-hole. Just at this juncture, Perkins, employed on the pit bank, not having properly fastened the rolley, and whilst pushing the water-cask, overbalanced himself, and in an instant was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. Singular as it may seem, he fell into the sump-hole, in which was about six feet deep of water, and did himself but little harm! When he fell in he was senseless, but was at once rescued from "a watery grave" by the two men before alluded to. Since then the man has resumed his wonted employment, and appears none the worse for his perilous descent. —Doncaster Chronicle.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the members of this company was held at Radley's hotel, New Bridge-street, on Tuesday, August 15th. John Gover, Esq., presided, and stated that the meeting was called to consider the expediency of making various alterations which had been found necessary in the deed of settlement. He congratulated the members present on the progress of the company, as shown by the fact that, since February 29, when the annual general meeting was held, there had been effected 283 new policies—namely, 124 life, and 162 investment assurances—being at the rate of 51 per month, and forming a total of 879 policies issued since the commencement of the company's operations in January, 1847. The total amount received in premiums has been £5,766 12s. 5d. The chairman then called on Mr. W. H. Watson, the solicitor of the Company, to state the particulars of the proposed alterations, the most important of which was one providing for the formation of a reserved fund of £100,000. Mr. Miller moved, and Mr. Gardiner seconded a series of resolutions adopting the alterations, which were carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL CHARTIST SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the members of this society on Monday, the following resolution was adopted:—

That this society views with the greatest abhorrence the diabolical, but futile, attempt of a few misguided and misnamed men, who, assuming the name of Chartists, have by their actions brought discredit upon our cause; we entirely disclaim all sympathy with such men, and earnestly call upon all real Chartists to denounce and disavow all connexion with them.

PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.

On Thursday evening, the 17th instant, a meeting of the council and friends residing in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, was convened at the King's Head, Poultry, to confer with the committee on the best means of furthering the objects of the People's League. Dr. Thomas Price was expected to preside, but in consequence of a domestic affliction was unable to be present. John Robertson, Esq., was called to the chair, who explained the present position of the committee, and the active measures contemplated by them. He stated that the secretary had opened a correspondence, with a view of ascertaining the name of every political association throughout the kingdom—the names and addresses of suitable candidates to represent the principles of the People's League—and also to ascertain the name of every journal favourable to universal suffrage. A committee had been formed for the purpose of collecting information respecting the places most likely to return suffrage candidates; and measures would be taken to assist local committees in returning suitable candidates. A committee was also appointed, under whose superintendence suitable tracts would be published, embodying important facts relative to the representation; and efforts were now making to get up select meetings of the leading friends in various parts of the metropolis, with a view of forming in each place nuclei, and preliminary to large meetings.

Mr. C. GILPIN further explained, that the committee were willing to labour to the best of their ability in the promotion of these objects; but in doing so they must look to the Reformers throughout the country for sympathy and support. They were quite willing to undertake any ordinary responsibility; but at present the state of the funds precluded the possibility of their taking those active measures which they desired to take, and which in their judgment were necessary to the promotion of the cause. A sum of £500 raised betwixt now and Christmas would be required to give them a proper start.

Mr. VINCENT spoke of the necessity of immediate exertion, in order to place the committee in a position to labour, and to inspire them with confidence. Nothing could operate so unfavourably upon the minds of a committee as the feeling, that every step they took involved them in pecuniary responsibilities which their funds would not justify. He suggested that an attempt be made to raise £500 by a limited number of subscribers at £10, at £5, at £3, at £2, and at £1, and even smaller sums. Every Reformer, who felt that the League had a most important task to perform, should at once contribute what he could afford to help it. He felt confident, knowing something of the country, that if the first steps were taken with vigour, ultimate triumph, and that at no distant day, might be looked forward to.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. NISBOM, Mr. VINES, Mr. DIGBY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MABBS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. THWAITES, and Mr. APTHORP.

A resolution was passed unanimously, pledging the meeting to exertion in raising a £500 fund. £50 was subscribed in the room. The meeting then adjourned, the committee being requested to convene a similar meeting in about a month.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Notwithstanding the frequent interruptions from the weather, harvest operations have steadily advanced over a considerable portion of this county, and except on the colder soils or in the more elevated districts, two-thirds of the wheat have been cut, and only await a few bright hot days to be ready for the sick-yard. The sample generally seems good, but the quantity is said to be rather below an average crop.—*Stafford Advertiser*, Aug. 18.

CUMBERLAND.—The harvest has this week commenced in almost every part of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Lancashire, and next week, if the weather continue what it has been for now nearly ten days, will become universal. On some lands the wheat is thin and small in the ear. We think, however, that there will be, on the whole, an average crop, and the quality is uniformly good.—*Carlisle Patriot*, Aug. 19.

ESSEX.—Near Braintree our wheats are much lighter than last year, and considerably under an average, varying, in proportion to the quality of the land and the way in which it is cultivated, from six to sixteen bushels per acre, where from twenty to fifty are usually grown. To our barleys the same remarks will apply. Oats are very light and uneven in growth, and will be short in yield. Peas about an average. Beans generally good, and in some instances a heavy crop.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*, Aug. 18.

NORFOLK.—The wet weather in the early part of the week occasioned much apprehension. On Wednesday morning, however, a change took place, and since that time we have been favoured with fine weather, and the harvest in this neighbourhood has been actively proceeded with. A large portion of the wheat in this district has been cut and stacked, and during the last few days the reaping of barley has commenced in the eastern division of the county.—*Norwich Mercury*, Aug. 19.

A parliamentary paper, published on Wednesday, shows that the gross quantity of foreign corn, &c., imported since the first day of March, on which the duties have been remitted, amounts to 165,567 quarters.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT came from Osborne to town on Tuesday, and her Majesty held a court at Buckingham palace. M. de Beaumont, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French republic, had an audience of the Queen to deliver his credentials. He was presented by Lord Palmerston. Lord John Russell afterwards had an audience. The royal couple returned to Osborne on Wednesday.

Thursday was the birthday of the Duchess of Kent, and Osborne establishment honoured the occasion with rejoicings. The annual rural fête was given by the Queen to the royal servants, tenants, workmen, and labourers employed on the estate at Osborne, together with their wives and families, of which the following description is given:—

In addition to the large party usually collected upon this occasion, her Majesty had commanded the whole of the crews of the "Victoria and Albert," and of the "Fairy" yachts, and the men employed upon the coast guard station to be invited, and certainly the seamen did not appear to be the least happy of the guests. At three o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert appeared in front of the principal entrance at Osborne; her Majesty and his royal highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice and Helena; the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary; the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and the Prince Victor, and the Princesses of Hohenlohe Langenbourg. The dinner was then carried in procession past the royal family, preceded by the bands of the Marines and 77th regiment, playing "The Roast Beef of Old England," to the tents prepared for the reception of the guests, who were soon assembled, and the Queen and Prince Albert with the royal family having walked round the tables, and grace having been said by Mr. Toward, her Majesty's bailiff, the dinner commenced, the number of guests being about 350. Immediately after the repast, the health of her Majesty the Queen, of Prince Albert, and of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, were proposed by Mr. Toward, and responded to by enthusiastic cheers. A succession of old English games then commenced, in the whole of which the sailors took a conspicuous part. The leg of mutton was carried off from the top of a soaped pole by a seaman of the "Fairy" yacht, not, however, until after several failures. The programme of the day's amusements included blindman's buff, fly the garter, leap-frog, foot-races, hurdle-races, running in sacks, sailors' hornpipes, apple-bob, snapping at gingerbread, slinging the monkey, and dipping for oranges and for money. Early in the afternoon the sailors of the royal yachts, having requested permission, performed their "Fisherman's Dance" before her Majesty, and the Queen appeared much amused at this truly grotesque performance. It was past seven o'clock before her Majesty and the royal family left the grounds amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude, the bands playing "God save the Queen."

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—A Portsmouth correspondent says that orders have been given for the royal yacht to be ready to sail for Dundee on the 3rd of September—that day, should no unforeseen circumstance arise, having been fixed for her Majesty to start on her excursion to Scotland.—*Daily News*.

A deputation from the ASSOCIATE INSTITUTION for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women, had an interview yesterday with the Lord Bishop of Oxford, at his Lordship's residence, Eaton Place, on the subject of the Bill for the Protection of Women, which his Lordship has engaged to re-introduce into the House of Lords in the very early part of next session.

TUTOR TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is rumoured in well-informed quarters that the choice of a tutor during the early period of the Prince of Wales's education has fallen upon one of the Assistant Masters of Eton College, from whose success in engaging the attachment of his pupils, as well as the confidence of their parents, the best results may be anticipated in the more prominent sphere to which it is proposed to transfer him.—*Times*.

SCOTLAND.—Here we have had very little rain (although further west, and especially among the hills, it has been otherwise,) not enough, indeed, for the turnips, which, from drought and cold together, have for some time been almost at a stand-still. Some fields have been already cut in our neighborhood, and harvest will be general during the next eight or ten days, though it may probably not be so in the higher parts of the county for nearly three weeks. As the crop approaches maturity, we are confirmed in our opinion that in our own district it will be quite an average, though at the same time an opinion prevails that the wheat crop is light. That the wheat and oats are disappointing crops, however, seems to be more from their being less bulky than they at one time promised, than from a positive deficiency. The wheat is reported to be more than usually sound, and the oat and barley ears to be large.

AN OPEN GAOL.—A spectacle of rare occurrence in these degenerate times, and of highly gratifying character, was presented to the inhabitants of Thetford, on Saturday last. The keeper of the borough gaol suspended a white flag from the topmost window of the prison-house, and, throwing open all the doors, afforded an opportunity to those whose feelings might be too tender to view the victims of vice and crime in the solitary cell, to inspect the interior of the place without an inhabitant. May the gaoler and the matron long enjoy their solitude!—*Bury and Norwich Post*.

SCIENCE AND ART.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the advancement of Science, have been sitting at Swansea, under the presidency of the Marquis of Northampton. The learned members of the association have made some excursions in the neighbourhood, but fewer than on former occasions. At a meeting of the General Committee, on Tuesday, Birmingham was unanimously selected for the next meeting; which is to be held some time in September 1849. Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, was appointed the President of the next meeting; the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Wrottesley, Mr. Darwin, Dr. Faraday, and Professor Willis, were appointed Vice-Presidents. The meeting of the Association closed on Saturday. The sectional meetings of the association afford a few gleanings of interesting science and art.

ACOUSTIC PHENOMENON.—Mr. Scott Russell related to the section of Physical and Mathematical Science some singular acoustic facts. A bell heard by a person in a railway train rapidly advancing towards the bell is far louder than when heard at similar distances from stationary points: and a sound by a retreating listener fades with disproportionate rapidity.

THEORY OF VISION.—Sir David Brewster read a paper entitled "An Examination of Bishop Berkeley's Theory of Vision." He contested the theory that the idea of distance is purely the result of experience, and supported the opinion that "there is a line of distance impressed naturally on the retina." Berkeley's idea, that the line of distance stretching lengthways from the eye, is to the sight only a point, would be only true in case the section of the line was equal to or exceeded the diameter of the pupil. In the human eye, the line representing distance is distinctly represented on the retina, and is visible throughout the whole of its length. And even had Berkeley's idea been true it could only be so where one eye was used. The facts observed in cases of persons suddenly restored to vision by couching, are abnormal and untrustworthy. Infants have ideas of distance, for they do not reach out for the sun and moon; and ducklings run to the distant water when hatched, and do not endeavour to breast it as if it were already within reach. Some new facts militate against Berkeley's theory. When a person takes hold of a cane-bottomed chair, and directs the axes of his eyes through the pattern to some point on the floor, the pattern of the woven cane is seen in a position where it is not, and by no effort of the mind can it be seen where it really is. The same illusion occurs when the eyes are directed steadily to the paper of a room, when the pattern is regularly placed in vertical stripes. Dr. Whewell defended the Berkeleyan theory of vision; contending that the facts stated by Sir David Brewster had been known before, and that they confirmed instead of overthrowing the theory. With reference to the vision of animals, he said that could not be adduced against the Berkeleyan theory, as it was an exhibition merely of instinct, of the nature of which we know nothing. It might as well be said that children do not walk by experience and practice, because some animals run about from the moment of their birth.

ELECTRICITY.—In the Chemical section, Dr. Faraday, commenting on some electrical phenomena, stated that the two hypotheses of a single or a double fluid agent in electricity are as much a moot point now as in Franklin's time: each can be equally well supported. He was disposed to think electricity consisted of two antagonist forces; but of their nature he admitted his complete ignorance.

Mr. R. Hunt stated some points resulting from experiments with the daguerreotype apparatus; among others, it seems probable that the phenomena of the pictures are in nowise dependent on light! Professor Grove thought it probable that the eyes of different animals received specific effects from similar causes; so that light to some animals was darkness to others, and the reverse.

In the Geological sections, some popular facts regarding the great Welsh coal-field were stated. The extent of the coal measures is 400 square miles, and in each mile 43,000,000 tons of coals exist.

It was stated that the green sand or mineral guano formation of the Isle of Wight is of great thickness, and extends over a large part of the whole back of the island.

NEW ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—In the mechanical section, M. Struve described a new kind of atmospheric railway. In the old plans are many difficulties, especially leakage. The new plan was to make a covered viaduct of the railway, the train passing through; the sides to be constructed of masonry, and the top of timber, or any other materials that may be found equally convenient. The piston to be a shield fixed on wheels made to fit the covered way, but allowing a sufficient space round its outer edge so that it may pass along without touching the interior surface of the passage as the rarefaction required to urge the train through would be very little, not much importance need be attached to leakage. The train of carriages would thus pass through a covered way, which might be lighted with glass; as valves in the shield may at any time be opened, so as to diminish or remove the pressure, the train might be slackened or stopped at any point. The advantages of this plan were stated to be increased speed, safety, and economy; also, the resistance of the air in front of the train would be diminished, and no stoppages would be occasioned by snow-drift or frost. The system also possessed all the advantages claimed by the promoters of the other mode of atmospheric traction. He proposed

to exhaust the tube by means of two large hollow chambers constructed like gasometers, moving up and down in water by means of a steam-engine, which would never need to be stopped, as the regulation of the speed and the stoppage of the trains would be effected by opening the valves in the shield or of the doorways at the station. Each station would be provided with a loop line, so as not to destroy the continuity of the covered way; and the trains would then run into covered sheds at each station for the purpose of receiving and taking out the passengers. The cost of the covered way and the apparatus for exhausting would in ordinary cases not exceed £7,000 a mile, not more than the usual cost of locomotive engines and the extra weight of rails required for their support, nor more than the cost of the present atmospheric railways. A working model of the rail and its working was then exhibited, and gave general satisfaction; and it was stated in the course of discussion, that should this plan be found to answer, unlimited speed might be obtained: it could traverse the sides of roads without frightening horses; go through towns, and by means of side-wheels, &c., go round such curves at a high rate of speed in perfect safety, which were now impassable. It was also observed, that the great obstacle to a railway across the Isthmus of Suez is, that it would be speedily blocked up with sand; which difficulty this covered way would entirely obviate.

STATISTICS OF MENDICANCY.—In the Statistical section, a paper read by Sir John Boileau, on the statistics of mendicancy—the materials for which are very imperfect—cited figures from the records of the London Mendicity Society which show the immense increase of Irish vagrancy in the Metropolis. The number of meals given to Irish mendicants in January 1828, was 379; in January 1848, the number was 21,578; dividing by 4, this would suppose 5,396 individuals relieved; showing the enormous increase between the two periods of about 5,300 per cent., or 53 upon 1. From this it was fair to suppose that 50 per cent., or half of the 5,396, were grown-up persons; whereas in 1828, following the same rule, they amounted to 474. While Irish mendicancy appears to have so much increased, English mendicancy does not seem to have varied in amount since 1828; though it increased in 1832-3, and in 1837-8 considerably. The causes of the increase of Irish mendicancy were presumed to be the failure of the potato crops in Ireland, the establishment of refuge-houses and soup-kitchens in the Metropolis, and the alteration of the Poor-law of 1837 to 1839: before that time, it was the practice to refuse relief to wanderers in the Metropolis; subsequently, it had been considered that Irish wanderers have as good a legal right to it as any other.

THE AUGMENTATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY announced in March last to be applied for in the Ordnance Estimates of the present year, has been effected on the principle originally stated, although not to the full extent. Instead of twenty companies, sixteen companies is the number finally settled; and the arrangement was promulgated on Wednesday: the four additional companies are expected to be added in October next. The sixteen companies now added are apportioned by giving two to each of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth battalions; and one company to each of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth battalions.

THE FIRST HEAD OF THE CHURCH.—The accompanying extract from the "Introduction to the Study and History of the Roman Law," by John George Phillimore, recently published, shows, says a correspondent, in what light the historic lawyer views the character of that craftsman who was the first, on a large scale, to link together the "Church" and "State," and also his deliberate opinion on the advantages and effects which have succeeded to this marriage, consummated by a man "the murderer of his friends, of his captives, of his father-in-law, &c.," but who, despite of authentic history pointing to his blood-stained hands, has been championized and protected by the advocates of that mysterious and incomprehensible union, the altar and the throne:—"Constantine, the murderer of his friends, of his captives, of his father-in-law, of his brother-in-law, of his youthful and innocent nephews, of his wife, and of his son, was nevertheless, in the beginning of his career, before he figured in church controversies and became dizzy with episcopal adulation, an active, politic, and valiant prince. He saw clearly what a much greater, a much better, and in most respects, a much wiser man, Julian, did not see; that some new force was wanted to reanimate the sinking empire, and that it never could be extorted from the marrowless skeleton of Paganism. He appealed to Christianity, and the Christians flocked under his banner. He did more—he had Christianity lift her mitred front in courts and palaces. He made it a State religion. He established that union of the throne and altar which is so necessary to the religion of the fancy and senses, and so dangerous to the religion of the understanding and the heart, which has so often made the ruler lawless and the church intolerant—which has hazarded the purity of the one to defend the excesses of the other, and to which some of the blackest crimes as well as some of the meanest and most odious vices that disfigure the history of our species must be attributed. Whether what at first, beyond all question, was policy on the part of Constantine, ever became serious conviction on his part, has been much disputed. Why the enemies of Christianity should wish to deprive her of such a proselyte, or why her partisans should struggle for him with so much vehemence, it is not easy to discover."

LITERATURE.

Mirabeau: a Life-history. In Four Books. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill. Two Volumes.

THE life of Mirabeau is a study. Amidst the little men and middling men of the French Revolution, men who had greatness "thrust upon them," and could not "achieve" it, Mirabeau was a Hercules; "his shoulders were higher than any of the people." Like Hercules too, or rather like Samson, Hercules' prototype, his passions were as violent as his powers; he was transcendent in personal immortality. "To the memory of this man as yet," says the author of these volumes, "no adequate biographical monument has been raised; let us therefore be pardoned if, in the absence of a mighty statue, we endeavour to raise some smaller bust—humble, but, we hope, a faithful representation of the man." This work, though not so suggested, exactly suits the present crisis. Such a man as Mirabeau honest, might now sway the fortunes of France.

The genealogy of Mirabeau was remarkable; and though we omit the detail, the reader of these volumes will peruse it with interest. We deal only with the father—a perfect nodosity of will; the emphasis of powers and passions. His son, Count Mirabeau, was a prodigy from his birth. Like Richard III., he was born with teeth, fit emblem of the future man. From his infancy he was powerful in beating his nurse; a practice which his father returned upon himself with tolerable interest. The Marquis de Mirabeau, indeed, regarded all education as comprised in force. Like the Chinese, immortalized in one of the essays of Elia, who made no scruple of burning down their houses in order to ensure roast pig for dinner, he visited every peccadillo with most Dracolike severity. He was a verification of "ocean into ruin wrought, to waft a feather or to drown a fly." Yet the treatment seemed in some respects to prosper. By means of it, or in spite of it, the son was most precocious; he was a Titan in petticoats; a volcanic genius. Sent early to join a regiment, he soon developed his peculiar characteristics. He fell in love; he contracted debts at his head-quarters: his father took out a *lettre-de-cachet* as his punishment. The son ran away; the father was more infuriated; and Mirabeau became a prisoner in the island of Rhé at the age of twenty. Thence he was sent to Corsica, and at length reconciled to his father, who called him with some epigram, "the demon of the impossible." Mirabeau became a favourite at Court, his fearful visage ploughed, rather than pitted, by small-pox notwithstanding. It pleased the courtiers to relate how, when the benefits of inoculation were once the subject of conversation at Versailles, the Princess Elizabeth (at that time six years of age), naïvely asked Mirabeau whether he had been inoculated?

Mirabeau was now twenty-three; the Marquis determined that his son should marry early; whom he should wed, and how he should support his wife, were matters of little moment to any but the father. The means of the young couple amounted to some three hundred and fifty pounds per annum; but as they lived at the rate of thousands instead of hundreds the end was not far distant. The father is appealed to for aid; another *lettre-de-cachet* is the remedy; the father, moreover, gains an interdict against his son, and shuts him in the castle of If, in the Mediterranean. As Mirabeau's seductive powers gained upon his jailer, he was soon removed to the castle of Joux in the Jura mountains. But the fetter would not bind him; none but an *Œolus* could confine such a tornado; and here begins the darker part of Mirabeau's biography. A guilty attachment most disastrous in its nature and consequences is begun, and the lovers elope to Holland. Here a suit is instituted against Mirabeau for "abduction" and "seduction;" the lovers are parted, and Mirabeau shut up for three years in the Donjon of Vincennes; and at the expiration of that time, without friends and without resources, he is turned out into the world to set up for himself. After some months he makes peace with his father, and seeks a reunion with his wife, who had become almost forgotten. The legal proceedings occasioned by this endeavour called forth his powers, and gave him repute as a public orator.

A report had been spread throughout the town and vicinity of Aix that this final pleading was to be the crowning effort of Mirabeau's oratory, and to such an intensity had the general expectation swollen, that (although the precaution of tripling the guard and police was resorted to) all the barriers, doors, and divisions were burst through by the crowd: when the court was crammed to suffocation, the windows were forced from the outside; and when they too were opened, the roofs of the adjacent houses were taken possession of, in the vain hope that some sound of the word-wonders uttering in the court might be wafted to them.

But Mirabeau's eloquence was vain, and the matter remained unadjusted. The Count, therefore, without resources, becomes a Cain, wandering and sinning at large. He lives extravagantly, and writes largely: pouring forth effusion after effusion

on all manner of subjects—principally political. Germany, Holland, England, are by turns his resting-place; but none of them can hold him long. He returns to France, attacks, by turns, many of the most popular schemes of adventure of the day: becomes "a writer-down of humbug." When he arrived in France from Prussia, the celebrated trial respecting the "diamond necklace" was in progress. Mirabeau threw himself into the question with all his energy—not directly taking any side, but leaning rather against the court. He was now becoming known, and was sent on a kind of secret embassy back to Prussia, where he arrived just before Frederic the Great breathed his last. Returning again to Paris, he writes several works on Finance. He thus explains his views of the existing position of affairs—it was before the convocation of the States-General:—

"Assuredly I do not conceal from myself that I am attracted, that I am excited, by circumstances which promise a glorious day for my country. I feel that it would be too natural and too easy to give myself entirely to the man who would give a hope that France should have a constitution one day, and consequently be regenerated. But far from me the thought of offering myself to one whose designs are not known to me, are not avowed to me; far from me the impudence of soliciting confidence from one who has not yet my own. I solicit nothing; I covet nothing; I envy nothing; I have desired employment for my activity; sure as I am of serving faithfully, even usefully, by the force of zeal, of application, of perseverance, and thus giving as much as I shall receive. But I will never even make that half of the advance; they would call that intrigue, or presumption, which is only love of the public weal and patriotism as pure in its energy as disinterested in its motives. Leave me then in my obscurity; I say in my obscurity, because my design is to remain there invariably, until there follows to the tumult wherein we now are a regular order of things; and until some great revolution—be it good, or be it evil—commands a good citizen, always accountable for his vote, and even for his talents, to elevate his voice. THAT REVOLUTION CANNOT TARRY!"

About this time Mirabeau published two editions of his celebrated treatise on the "Prussian Monarchy." This work was dedicated to his father, and had some effect in softening that atrabilious and now infirm old man. But the ministry of the day (that of De Brienne) was now tottering, and the time was at hand when the masculine genius of Mirabeau should find a suitable field for its exercise. His position was indeed deplorable. Without income, without character, without respect, nothing but his superhuman powers could save him from destruction. The time was come; the States-General were convoked; De Brienne retired from office; cash payments were suspended—thus writes Mirabeau:—

"The day has arrived when talent shall be power. Without entering into details, which the post will not allow, I am able to tell you (not as a conjecture, but as a certainty) that the States are to be convoked, and that the first half of next year will see the National Assembly."

Mirabeau presented himself for election at Aix in Provence. He arrayed his forces against the noblesse, though himself a noble, and, in consequence, became the idol of the people. He was elected simultaneously for Aix and for Marseilles, and made his choice for the former. In the first meeting of the Assembly he occupied an important position.

"Not alone for his reputation, now swollen to an immense height; not alone for the many romantic stories circulated as to his immortality and vice; but as a man he concentrated all attention upon him. We are told, 'he attracted the curiosity of even those who were unacquainted with his reputation; and truly his was a form to arrest attention. Considerably above the common height of Frenchmen, that height was rendered doubly striking by the colossal formation of his every limb; and his chest and shoulders were widely expanded, and even unnaturally broad. His head was immense; and from it there hung in wild profusion a forest of black hair—his lion's mane, as he was wont to term it; his eye, large and rolling, beamed with the fire of genius and passion; and his mouth curled itself, as though proclaiming tacitly the patrician pride and haughty self-confidence of the man. During the greater portion of the march, applause poured in upon him; but in one part, a few, whose vice-seeking eyes saw the immoralities, and not the talents, manifested their dislike by the usual cries. The applauses could not move Mirabeau, but these did. We read that, turning his large black eyes full upon, he glared them into silence, and so passed proudly on, the greatest man in France."

Who does not know how this man, single-handed and alone, by an extemporaneous burst of eloquence, saved the Assembly, when the weak-minded and misled, but not wicked, Louis XVI. commanded them to disperse. "You have heard," said the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, "the orders of the King." Mirabeau started up like a roused tiger from his lair: "Yes, Sir, we have heard the intentions that have been suggested to the King; and you, Sir, who cannot be his organ with the National Assembly—you, who have neither place, nor voice, nor right of speech—you are not the person to remind us thereof. Go and tell those who sent you that we are here by the will of the people, and that we will only be driven hence by the power of the bayonet!" "De Brézé disappeared," we read afterwards, "bowing as before the King." The course of Mirabeau was now for a time violently anti-monarchical; not, however, without intermingled expressions of regard, and some generous acts. When the ques-

then was raised, in the settlement of the rights of man, whether the Government should regulate public worship, he delivered these noble sentiments. Who that reads them does not mourn that they came from no love to the religion:—

"I ask those gentlemen who maintain that worship is an object of Government, whether they speak as Catholics, or as legislators. If they raise that objection as Catholics, they agree that worship is a subject for Government; that it is a purely civil affair; now if it be civil, it is a human institution; if it be a human institution, it is fallible, since men can change it; whence it follows, according to them, that the Catholic religion is not a divine institution, and according to me that they are no Catholics! If they raise this objection as legislators, I have the right and title as a statesman to speak to them as statesmen; and I tell them at once that it is not true that religion is a subject for state-government, although Nero and Domitian have maintained that opinion to interdict that of the Christians. Government consists in seeing that no person disturbs the public order and tranquillity; that is the reason why its officers watch in our streets, in our squares, and around our temples; but it does not interfere with what you there may do; all its power consists in seeing that what you there do does not injure your fellow-citizens. I find it, there ore, absurd to pretend that to prevent the disorder which might arise from your actions, it is necessary to forbid those actions. Assuredly that would be a very expeditious way, but perhaps I may be permitted to doubt that any one has that right. To see that no religion, not even your own, disturbs public repose, that is your duty; further than that you cannot go."

The author clearly shows, we think, that Mirabeau was not in concert with the Duke of Orleans. For a time he was in conjunction with "Grandison Cromwell Lafayette," to use the Count's own phrase. But it was evidently a temporary union of incompatibles. His speech on clerical property is very instructive and not fiery, as usual. "Seamen never appropriated to themselves the vessels which the nation built to defend the state; never, according to our existing customs, will an army part among its soldiers the territories it has conquered. Shall, then, the clergy alone be permitted to say that the victories achieved by its piety over that of the faithful belong to it, shall remain inviolable, instead of constituting a portion of the indivisible domain of the State?"

We have no time to do more than to refer to Mirabeau's hostility to the slave-trade; "I will neither," said he, "degrade this assembly nor myself by seeking to prove that the negroes have a right to their liberty! You have already decided that question, because you have declared that all men are born and die equal and free, and it is not on this side of the Atlantic that corrupted sophists will dare to assert that negroes are not men."

"Brief must we be." Mirabeau denied the power of the Pope, and advocated the choice of curés by popular election, as the earliest form of all. He was a strong opponent, too, of the celibacy of the clergy. This was well; but some of his proposed regulations were despotic, and showed his desire, not that religion should be free, as it ought to be, but subject—coerced into "bated breath and whispered humbleness." After forty-three had occupied the post before him, it fell to his turn to be President of the Assembly: it was a rotatory honour, and to him it came late. We wish we had room for the address which on this occasion he made to a deputation from the body of Friends. It involves the peace question, and is at least striking.

Short, however, was Mirabeau's legislative course. Twenty-three months, and it was ended! Perhaps it is better for his fame as it is.

We have not left ourselves time to enter at large upon the many discussions which such a biography as this might provoke. We must even pass with a most hasty glance the matter of the iron chest, and Mirabeau's connexion with the Court. This is by far the most interesting part of the whole work. The correspondence with Count la Marck, who represented the Court, illustrates Mirabeau's intentions and dishonesty. "My march," he says, "shall be imperceptible, but each day I will make a step;" and he entreats that he may never be judged "by a single act, or a single step." The author is inclined to attempt a rebuild of Mirabeau's character, but the foundation is rotten, and the facts weigh down the argument. Had Mirabeau lived, the monarchy had perhaps been saved, as he foretold; Marie Antoinette might at least have continued Queen; but the much stronger probability is, that the receiver of the Court money, and the admirer of the Queen's person, would have become, till the guillotine ended his life, a blasted man!

We must now say a word or two about the work itself. It has so much talent and power in it as to cause us deeply to regret that its scale of morality is lax and indefinite, as well as disfigured by the wretched cant which hesitates to pronounce virtue a good, and vice an evil. Its composition is the most palpable imitation of Carlyle, or rather of the German style which Carlyle has adopted. This we the more regret, because the author has too much sap in him to be a parasitical plant. For these reasons we cannot unreservedly recommend these volumes; but we are sure, that if they fall into intelligent and honest hands, they will be found to have value. For every politician, and

moralist, and Christian, the life of Mirabeau affords abundant lessons. The first may learn from it how mighty truth will prevail over all the conventionalism of red-tape and foolscap; the second, that personal character is essential to public success; and the third, that infidel principles render the highest genius uncertain and unprincipled, and that *God in the mind* gives at once nobility to intellect, and constitutes its true direction.

The impending Dangers of our Country. By W. FERGUSON. London: Ward and Co.

MR. FERGUSON is evidently inspired by noble motives, and is a true philanthropist. This little volume is devoted to an investigation of the real condition of the working classes; principally the agricultural classes. These Mr. Ferguson has visited to a large extent, and the results are in this volume. Among its multifarious facts, we select a specimen:—

"There are hamlets in Oxfordshire, at which the poor people have no other water to drink than what they draw from the stagnant ponds at which horses and cows drink, and in which ducks and geese swim. We have been informed by a highly respectable medical gentleman that numbers of the inhabitants of these hamlets die annually of a fever which is the effect of the water they are forced to drink, and of the bad quality and short quantity of their food."

"Such is the systematic poverty of the working-classes in the more southern counties, that if a poor woman were to be seen going to the baker's with a few pounds of mutton, she would at once be suspected of theft, and might expect a visit from the official searchers. Very few of the peasantry are able to feed a small pig; and those who do feed one are in general compelled to part with it, that they may have the means of purchasing a few articles of clothing and shoes for their feet."

Again:—

"It is a great mistake to suppose that certain sins to which we need not more particularly allude here are more extensively encouraged and practised in our large towns and cities than they are in the obscure villages and small towns of our rural districts. . . . Each village has its quota of loose characters, and these are more in number than people are in general aware of. In many of the villages within twenty miles of the two universities there are certain places called 'THE COLLEGE.'"

The facts related with regard to drunkenness are not less important. Swearing and superstition have also their share of attention. The fifth chapter is very important; its subject is, "The Failure of the State-church as a Religious Institution among the Peasantry." Chapter VI. contains, "Hints and Remedial Suggestions." These are worthy of attention, though they are not very largely drawn out. We least like the demand which Mr. Ferguson sets up for the interposition of the legislature in ameliorating the condition of the poor. The facts, however, of this volume are heartrending and appalling, and the nature of the remedy is a problem which ought earnestly to occupy every politician and every enlarged Christian. We feel indebted to Mr. Ferguson for his interesting book.

A Bridal Gift. By the Editor of "A Parting Gift to a Christian Friend." Seventh edition. Liverpool: Marples. London: Hamilton and Co.

We have already slightly noticed this work. Since that time we have had sufficient opportunity to make ourselves acquainted with its contents. The exquisite embellishments of the volume are not belied by its literary substance, which is of a kind calculated to excite and to increase mutual love—to exhibit and enforce its duties—and to throw over it the hallowing light of a world to come. The work has none of the artificial gallantry which may exist without real principle: it is simple, appropriate, tasteful, and Christian. Its decorations are in the best taste, as well as of the highest style of typographical execution.

Harmony of Education. Designed to assist those engaged in Teaching. London: Sampson Low, 169, Fleet-street.

IMPORTANT as the subject of education is, there is nothing upon which more trash is written. This little volume will prove to every intelligent mother or teacher a real prize. It is good sense, well expressed; its views discriminative, its standard high, but well defined. Its subjects are, Religion; Harmony, Progression, and Individuality of Character; the Development of Conscience; the Development of Reason; the Development of Taste; on Faith working by Love.

Hora Biblica Sabbatica. Sabbath Scripture Readings By the late THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D., LL.D. Vol. I. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

THESE Sabbath readings differ somewhat from the volumes previously published of Dr. Chalmers' posthumous works. They are more devotional—the observations are briefer and more general—and the matter is continually wrought into ejaculatory supplications. They are thus more fitted to accompany the practical reading of the Word of God, and, thus used, will be found valuable in turning to directly spiritual account the records of inspiration, and suggesting topics and forms of intercession. Amid all our admiration of the writer's genius, we delight most in such exhibitions of the inner man of his heart as are here afforded—they are of "great price." The present volume contains readings on the whole of the New Testament. May it

guide and kindle the spirit of devotional and practical piety in the hearts of thousands!

The reception of the following works and pamphlets is also acknowledged:—*Emigrant's Guide to New South Wales Proper, Australia Felix, and South Australia.* By J. C. BYRNE, Esq. London: Effingham Wilson.—The emigrant to the southern colonies will do well to purchase this little pamphlet before his outfit. It is small, cheap, sensible, practical, and full of important information.—*The Way of Salvation.* By P. J. WRIGHT. Second thousand. London: Partridge and Oakley.—Interesting and instructive.—*Certain False Charges Rebutted and Exposed.* By the Rev. E. PARKES. London: Nisbett and Co.—We are too distant and too imperfectly informed to ascertain precisely the points of this controversy.—*Vital Christianity.* By the Rev. W. E. ELLIOTT. London: Ward and Co.—Pointed and effective.—*Pharaoh: a Dramatic Poem.* By the Rev. S. SPINK. London: Kent and Richards.—There is much beauty and taste in this production. It is worthy of being known, and will be appreciated by the sensible reader.—*The Evangelical Alliance. Can Churchmen and Dissenters unite in it?* By the Rev. W. THORN. London: Jackson and Walford.—A series of galvanic shocks, calculated to rouse torpid indifference into thought and action. The author now and then stretches a point too far; but he is always clear, and usually eminently forcible. We warmly recommend the perusal of his pamphlet.—*The Power of Truth.* By JOHN GORDON. London: John Chapman.—There are many controvertible topics in this lucid and able sermon, though we can only, in our small compass, express our dissent from them.—*The Filling-up of the Christian Ministry: a Charge.* By JAMES DAVIES. London: Ward and Co.—Full of important truth vigorously expressed.—*Manual of Phenotypics.* By T. F. LEWIS.—We are in despair at such a work as this. It may be useful, but we apprehend the time required to catch the system would be much more appropriately devoted to the facts themselves. Nevertheless, "*Capiat qui capere possit.*"—*Sanctified Intellect, its Character, Work, and Reward: a Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, LL.D.* By W. LEASK. London: Ward and Co.—This sermon is worthy of the occasion on which it was delivered. It has much originality and power.—*Prophecy and its Fulfilment. For the use of Young Persons.* London: R. Y. Clarke and Co.—The fulfilment of prophecy in the principal events in the life of our Lord is here presented in a neat tabular and intelligible form. This little work will be of great aid to the teacher of religious truth.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

PALEY'S NATURAL THEOLOGY A GLARING PLAGIARISM.—A correspondent of the *Athenaeum* has discovered that this work is copied from a series of papers which appeared about the end of the 17th century, in the *Leipsic Transactions*, by a Dutch philosopher, named Nienwentyt. It is extraordinary that this discovery was not made before, seeing that the papers, after having been published at Amsterdam about the year 1700, were afterwards translated into English by Mr. Chamberlayne, and published by Longman and Co. in 1818, about fifteen years after Paley's *Natural Theology* appeared. As Paley quotes Dr. Nienwentyt, from the *Leipsic Transactions*, he, of course, must have known of and perused them. Parallel passages are printed side by side in the *Athenaeum*, which seem to prove the case.

FORTUNE.—Use worthily all that is called Fortune. Most men gamble with her, and gain all, and lose all, as her wheel rolls. But do thou leave, as unlawful, these winnings, and deal with Cause and Effect, the Chancellors of God. In the Will work and acquire, and thou hast chained the wheel of Chance, and shalt always drag her after thee. A political victory, a rise of rents, the recovery of your sick, or the return of your absent friend, or some other quite external event, raises your spirits, and you think good days are preparing for you. Do not believe it—it can never be so. Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

TRUE SELF-REVERENCE.—But there is yet a more ingenuous and noble degree of honest shame, or, to call it, if you will, an esteem whereby men bear an inward reverence towards themselves. And if the love of God, as a fire sent from heaven to be ever kept alive upon the altar of our hearts, be the first principle of all godly and virtuous actions in men, this pious and just honouring ourselves is the second, and may be thought as the radical moisture and fountain head, whence every laudable and worthy enterprise issues forth; and although I have given it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as humid things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back and globe itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbecoming motion, or any soil wherewith it may peril to stain itself. Something I confess, it is to be ashamed of evil doing in the presence of any; and to reverence the opinion and the countenance of a good man rather than a bad, fearing most in his sight to offend, goes so far as almost to be virtuous; yet this is but still the fear of infamy, and many such, when they find themselves alone, saving their reputation, will compound

with other scruples, and come to a close treaty with their dearer vices in secret. But he that holds himself in reverence and due esteem, both for the dignity of God's image upon him, and for the price of his redemption, which he thinks is visibly marked upon his forehead, accounts himself both a fit person to do the noblest and godliest deeds, and much better worth than to deject and defile, with such a debasement and such a pollution as sin is, himself so highly ransomed and ennobled, to a new friendship and filial relation with God. Nor can he fear so much the offence and reproach of others as he dreads and would blush at the reflection of his own severe and modest eye upon himself, if it should see him doing or imagining that which is sinful, though in the deepest secrecy.—*John Milton.*

DYER AND CHARLES LAMB.—No contrast could be more vivid than that presented by the relations of each to the literature they both loved; one divining its inmost essences, plucking out the heart of its mysteries, shedding light on its dimmest recesses; the other devoted with equal assiduity to externals. Books, to Dyer, were a real world, both pure and good! among them he passed, unconscious of time, from youth to extreme age, vegetating on their dates and forms, and "trivial fond records," in the learned air of great libraries, or the dusty confusion of his own, with the least possible apprehension of any human interest vital in their pages, or of any spirit of wit or fancy glancing across them. His life was an Academic Pastoral. Methinks I see his gaunt, awkward form, set off by trowsers too short, like those outgrown by a gawky lad, and a rusty coat as much too large for the wearer, hanging about him like those garments which the aristocratic Milesian peasantry prefer to the most comfortable rustic dress; his long head silvered over with short wet straggling air, and dark grey eyes glistening with faith and wonder, as Lamb satisfies the curiosity which has gently disturbed his studies as to the authorship of the Waverley Novels by telling him, in the strictest confidence, that they are the works of Lord Castlereagh, just returned from the Congress of Sovereigns of Vienna! Off he runs, with animated stride and shambling enthusiasm, nor stops till he reaches Maida Hill, and breathes his news into the ear of Leigh Hunt, who, "as a public writer," ought to be possessed of the great fact with which George is laden! Or shall I endeavour to revive the bewildered look with which, just after he had been announced one of Lord Stanhope's executors and residuary legatees, he received Lamb's grave inquiry, "Whether it was true, as commonly reported, that he was to be made a Lord?" "O dear no! Mr. Lamb," responded he with earnest seriousness, but not without a moment's quivering vanity, "I could not think of such a thing; it is not true, I assure you." "I thought not," said Lamb, "and I contradict it wherever I go; but the government will not ask your consent; they may raise you to the peerage without your even knowing it." "I hope not, Mr. Lamb; indeed, indeed, I hope not; it would not suit me at all," responded Dyer, and went his way, musing on the possibility of a strange honour descending on his reluctant brow. Or shall I recall the visible presentment of his bland unconsciousness of evil when his sportive friend taxed it to the utmost, by suddenly asking what he thought of the murderer Williams, who, after destroying two families in Ratcliffe Highway, had broken prison by suicide, and whose body had just before been conveyed in shocking procession to its cross-road grave! The desperate attempt to compel the gentle optimist to speak ill of a mortal creature produced no happier success than the answer, "Why, I should think, Mr. Lamb, he must have been rather an eccentric character." This simplicity of a nature not only unspotted by the world, but almost abstracted from it, will seem the more remarkable, when it is known that it was subjected, at the entrance of life, to a hard battle with fortune. Dyer was the son of very poor parents, residing in an eastern suburb of London, Stepney or Bethnal-greenward, where he attracted the attention of two elderly ladies as a serious child, with an extraordinary love for books. They obtained for him a presentation to Christ's Hospital, which he entered at seven years of age; fought his way through its sturdy ranks to its head; and, at nineteen, quitted it for Cambridge, with only an exhibition and his scholarly accomplishments to help him. On he went, however, placid if not rejoicing, through the difficulties of a life illustrated only by scholarship; encountering tremendous labours; un-resting yet serene; until at eighty-five he breathed out the most blameless of lives, which began in a struggle to end in a learned dream!—*Memorials of Lamb, and Sketches of his Companions, by T. M. Talfourd.*

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippi River runs through nineteen degrees of latitude, a space extending from the northern part of Ireland to the Rock of Gibraltar. At its source the winters have the rigor of those of Norway, at its mouth the seasons are those of Spain; the fir and the birch grow about its northern springs, and the palm, the live oak, and orange at the Balize; it is closed by ice in November, in its northern course, which is melted early in the spring, before it has floated many hundreds of miles of its mouth; "lone, wandering, but not lost," it flows for the first four hundred miles through a high prairie-like country, until it is precipitated over the falls; then having descended from the high shelf of land it has lately watered, it flows for the next seven hundred through one of the most beautiful regions inhabited by man.—*New York Literary World.*

SELF-DENYING CHARITY.—There is one degree of charity which has a singular species of merit, and that is where, from a principle of benevolence and

Christian love, we bestow on one another what we really want ourselves; where, in order to lessen the distresses of another, we condescend to share some part of them by giving what even our own necessities cannot well spare. This is truly meritorious—but to relieve our brethren only with our superfluities—to be charitable rather at the expense of our coffers than ourselves—to save several families from misery, rather than hang up an extraordinary picture in our houses, or gratify any other idle ridiculous vanity—this seems to be only being human creatures; nay, it is in some degree being epicures; for what could the greatest epicure wish rather than to eat with many mouths instead of one, which may be predicated of any one who knows that the bread of many is owing to his own largesses.—*Fielding.*

APPARENT AND REAL DEATH.—From his inquiry into the circumstances by which apparent death may be distinguished from real death, M. Bouchett has ascertained, that all forms of apparent death, especially those which are due to asphyxia and syncope, present, whatsoever be the diversity of their symptoms, one common character, namely, the persistence of the pulsation of the heart, which distinguishes them from real death.—*Pharmaceutical Times.*

SHE IS NOT WELL.—There is a story in the Leinster family which passes under the name of "she is not well." A Protestant clergyman, whose church was in the neighbourhood, was a guest at the house of that excellent and upright man, the Duke of Leinster. He had been staying there three or four days; and on Saturday night, as they were all retiring to their rooms, the Duke said, "We shall meet to-morrow at breakfast." "Not so," said our Milesian Protestant; "your hour, my lord, is a little too late for me; I am very particular in the discharge of my duty, and your breakfast will interfere with my church." The duke was pleased with the proper excuses of his guest, and they separated for the night; his grace perhaps deeming his palace more safe from all the evils of life for containing in its bosom such an exemplary son of the church. The first person, however, whom the duke saw in the morning, upon entering the breakfast-room, was our punctual Protestant, deep in rolls and butter, his finger in an egg, and a large slice of the best Tipperary ham secured on his plate. "Delighted to see you, my dear vicar," said the duke; "but I say as much surprised as delighted." "Oh, don't you know what has happened?" said the sacred breakfast—"she is not well." "Who is not well?" said the duke—"you are not married—you are not married—you have no sister living—I'm quite uneasy; tell me who is not well." "Why the fact is, my lord duke, that my congregation consists of the clerk, the sexton, and the sexton's wife. Now, the sexton's wife is in very delicate health; when she cannot attend, we cannot muster the number mentioned in the rubric; and we have, therefore, no service on that day. The good woman had a cold and sore throat this morning, and as I had breakfasted but slightly, I thought I might as well hurry back to the regular family dejeuner." I don't know that the clergyman behaved improperly; but such a church is hardly worth an insurrection and civil war every ten years.—*Sydney Smith.*

PRESENTS IN CHINA.—It is customary, after an entertainment, to send presents to the host. It is also usual to give, as an equivalent, three or four dollars amongst the servants of the person who sends these presents. The system of presents is universal in China. If a quantity of tea is purchased, a present of tea is given to the purchaser, and silk and other articles in like manner.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

POLYGAMY IN THE EAST.—Before I went abroad, more than one sensible friend had warned me to leave behind as many prejudices as possible, and especially on this subject, on which the prejudices of Europeans are the strongest. I was reminded of the wide extent, both of time and space, in which polygamy had existed; and that openness of mind was as necessary to the accurate observation of this institution as of every other. I had really taken this advice to heart; I had been struck by the view taken by Mr. Milnes in his beautiful poem of "The Harem," and I am sure I did meet this subject with every desire to investigate the ideas and general feeling involved in it. I learned a very great deal about the working of the institution, and I believe I apprehend the thoughts and feelings of the persons concerned in it; and I declare that if we are to look for a hell upon earth, it is where polygamy exists; and that, as polygamy runs riot in Egypt, Egypt is the lowest depth of this hell. I always believed that every arrangement and prevalent practice had some one fair side—some one redeeming quality: and diligently did I look for this fair side in regard to polygamy; but there is none. The longer one studies the subject, and the deeper one penetrates into it, the more is one's mind confounded with the intricacy of its iniquity, and the more does one's heart feel as if it would break.—*Miss Martineau.*

LIFE OF A TRADESMAN.—What is the daily life of a British tradesman? In a political and moral point of view, it is, no doubt, entitled to the highest commendation. It is a pattern of industry, punctuality, and good faith. But if we contemplate it under its sanitary aspect, we shall find that it deserves more censure than praise. What is his daily life? He rises early, and begins business at eight o'clock, having opened his shop before the majority of his customers have opened their eyes. At nine he eats a hasty breakfast, and immediately returns to business. By business he is engrossed till two, when he swallows a beefsteak, and returns again to business. At five he withdraws from business for a brief interval to tea, when having gulped down some cups of souchong, he returns again to business. He continues immersed in business till eight or nine, when he begins to think that business must yield the place

to relaxation or amusement. What is the nature of this relaxation or amusement? Does he brace his nerves, reanimate his spirits, or circulate his blood by any gymnastic exercise, any invigorating game? Nothing of the kind. If fond of literature or politics, he retires to read the last review, or study the leading article in the *Times*. If he be convivial, he strives with a few boon companions to relieve the pressure of anxiety, and escape the persecutions of care. If he be domestic, he seeks on the household hearth the solace of conversation and repose. Heaven forbid that I should attempt to decry the pleasures derived from society, from home, from intellectual employment.—*Lord Dalmeny's Address to the Middle Classes on Gymnastic Exercises.*

GLEANINGS.

L'Union mentions that the echoes of the Sorbonne lately returned a now unwonted cry. A student of the name of Le Roy had obtained a prize, and the hall resounded with shouts of "Vive Le Roy."

The English fashions for August, 1848, are—umbrella, top coat, and thick boots, when out of doors; a cozy little fire at home, and an extra blanket at night.

A BLACK "BULL."—At the free black settlement in Africa, a police ordonnance was lately issued, by which it is forbidden that "any person should publicly worship alligators, thunder, or other reptiles, or they will be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings."

Voltaire, speaking of law, said, "I never was but twice in my life completely on the verge of ruin; first, when I lost a law suit; and, secondly, when I gained one."

The Landgrave of Hesse Homberg has abdicated in favour of the next collateral heir, the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt.

The Roman Catholics propose to build a splendid cathedral at York. A committee of the corporation have reported against the sale of a piece of land for the purpose, but the subject has been referred back.

If you multiply any given number by itself, say 8:—thus $8 \times 8 = 64$; then take one from the multiplier, and add it to the multiplied, the product will always fall short by one of the former product. Thus:—from $8 = 7$, 1 added to $8 = 9$; $7 \times 9 = 63$. And this rule appears to extend to all numbers, large or small.

SHEEP DISEASE.—A correspondent of the *Agricultural Gazette* gives the following as a remedy for the disease which has been so rife amongst sheep. Having described the ravages of the disease, he says:—Now for the remedy: 2 lbs. Epsom salts, 2 oz. powdered ginger, 4 gallons thin oatmeal gruel, for 64 sheep. The shepherd administered this at half a pint a sheep, and three days afterwards a second dose. Very few of my flock suffered from the disease. My cattle and pig yard adjoins that occupied by my dairyman; his cows and pigs suffered severely. He thought "doctor's stuff never did no good to he," and "he never knowed no use of being wiser than other people." Unconvinced by his reasoning, I administered to my pigs and fattening stock proportionate doses, and am happy to say that none were attacked, with the exception of one beast, whose ailing and want of appetite was the signal for the doctor. The beasts were drenched with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of salts, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of ginger, and gruel *quantum suff.* The dose for the pigs was mixed in their moist food homœopathically, i.e., in small quantities at a meal.

A DEN OF THIEVES.—In Cincinnati a church has been metamorphosed into a watch-house, thus fulfilling the scriptural passage, "The house of the Lord shall be turned into a den of thieves."—*Boston Chronotype.*

On the 8th festivities were held at Borris, to celebrate the coming of age of Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., the representative of a Milesian family, lineally descended from the kings of Ireland, and, it is said, the only representative of an ancient family in that kingdom, still possessing the original ancestral patrimony.

STEAM OMNIBUS.—An experienced engineer has asked the City Council of St. Louis to give him leave to run an omnibus on Broadway, from North Market to the Upper Ferry, the vehicle to be propelled by steam. It further proposed to water sprinkle the street the whole length of the contemplated line, by the same agency, the persons living on the street to pay, if they choose, for the same.—*Boston Chronotype.*

LIVERPOOL COLOSSEUM.—We have been shown a perspective view of a magnificent building about to be erected either in Liverpool or Birkenhead, for the purpose of exhibitions, similar to those of the Colosseum, Regent's-park, London, and in connexion therewith. The Liverpool building will be exactly the same size as that in London, but superior in design.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

"WHAT'S IN A NAME!"—The *Northern Star* of Saturday last, states that Mr. Hutchinson, of this town, [Ipswich], has registered a child as Eliza O'Connor Shelley Cook. The singularity of the compound induced us to make inquiries, when we found that the father had previously named two of his children Emma Owen Paine Cook, and Thomas Paine Owen O'Connor Beethoven Cook!!!—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

In a re-union at Potsdam, the conversation turned on the Danish campaign, and brought out various remarks on the operations by land of the one nation, and on the water of the other; the King of Prussia said of the strife:—"In short, it is a battle between a dog and a fish."

The *Liverpool Mercury* states that contributions continue to be paid with alacrity, in order that the proposed testimonial (a silver cradle) to the mayor and his lady may be presented with all possible speed.

BEECH TREES AND LIGHTNING.—Having frequently heard that the beech-tree was never struck with lightning, I felt dubious about the fact. All doubts on this subject are satisfactorily set at rest—at least to my satisfaction; for during a severe thunder storm in Northumberland, the lightning struck a beech-tree, descended down the trunk, and ploughed up the soil to a distance of twenty yards from the base of the tree. The beech-tree, therefore, has no more claim than other trees to be considered a non-conductor of electricity.—*Correspondent of the Gardeners' Chronicle.*

The ladies of the East never take themselves to be completely dressed till they have tinged the hair and edges of their eyelids with the powder of lead ore. This is a practice of great antiquity, for where Jezabel is said to have "painted her face," the original words are, "she adjusted her eyes with the powder of lead ore."

"Sertorius," in the *Manchester Times*, states that just before the late outbreak "Smith O'Brien, Dillon, Meagher, and O'Gorman, held a council of war; Meagher alone hesitated, the rest, with insane enthusiasm, decided on instant declaration of war."—Contrary to the general opinion, this statement represents Meagher as the least of a fool of the clique.

The *Stamford Mercury* says:—"A model institution exists at Queenwood, near Stockbridge, conducted by one of the Society of Friends; there are nearly 800 acres of land attached, in the management of which youth destined for agriculture take an active part, under the superintendence of one of the ablest agriculturists; a part of each day is also devoted to chemistry, geology, botany, &c."

A FACT.—The ready wit of a true-born Irishman, however humble, is exceeded only by his gallantry. A few days since, says an exchange paper, we observed a case in point. A sudden gust of wind took a parasol from the hand of its owner, and before one had a chance to recollect whether it would be his etiquette to catch the parasol of a lady to whom he had never been introduced, a lively Emerald dropped his head of bricks, caught the parachute in the midst of its Ellsler gyrations, and presented it to the loser, with a low bow, which reminded us of poor Power. "Faith, madam," said he, as he did so, "if you were as strong as you are handsome, it wouldn't have got away from you." "Which shall I thank you for first, the service or the compliment?" asked the lady, smilingly. "Troth, madam," said Pat, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what was a beaver, "that look of your beautiful eye thanked me for both."—*Liverpool Mercury*.

PREPARATION FOR THE CHOLERA.—Warned of the approaching cholera, the authorities at Manchester have resolved to establish cholera hospitals, with a medical staff for the attendance of patients in their own homes. A good example.

THE MONEY-ORDER DEPARTMENT of the Post-office continues to extend in its operations. In the quarter ended 5th April, 1839, the number of orders issued or paid in London was 9,423, and the amount £17,401; but for the quarter ended 5th January, 1848, the totals were respectively 384,937 and £797,042.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—The Hutchinson family, we learn, says the *New York Tribune*, are soon to visit the West—at least they intend to go as far west as Buffalo and thereabout.

DOING GOOD.—He is indeed the wisest and the happiest man, who, by constant attention of thought, discovers the greatest opportunities of doing good, and with ardent and animated resolution, breaks through every opposition, that he may improve those opportunities.—*Doddridge*.

BIRTHS.

August 14, the wife of the Rev. E. DAVIS, of St. Ives, Hunts, of a son.

August 16, the wife of Mr. RICHARD GRIFFITH, chemist, Slough, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 8, at Richmond Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. H. Dunckley, A.M., of Salford, the Rev. JAMES BURY, Baptist minister, Colne, to Miss MARY BURY, daughter of the late Mr. T. Bury, of Salford.

August 10, at the Independent Chapel, Wheathampstead, near St. Albans, by the Rev. J. Reading, Mr. WILLIAM NUTTING to Miss MARIA HOWARD, both of St. Albans.

August 14, at the Independent Chapel, Smethwick, by the Rev. W. Shore, Mr. THOMAS PASKIN, engineer, Dudley, to Mrs. HANNAH DREY, Smethwick.

August 16, at Portland Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. T. Haynes, the Rev. JOHN MARTIN STRONGMAN, of Farringdon, to ELIZA PRYTON, second daughter of R. FLETCHER, Esq., of Ashley-hill, Bristol.

August 19, by license, at Trinity Chapel, Brixton, by the Rev. G. Clayton, Mr. RICHARD L. GUNWOOD ARUNDEL, eldest son of the late Rev. John Arundel, to SUSANNAH ARUNDEL, only daughter of the late R. DAVISON, Esq., formerly of her Majesty's Dockyard, Sheerness.

DEATHS.

August 13, at the house of his son-in-law, at Glasgow, in his 70th year, DAVID BUCHANAN, Esq., editor of the *Edinburgh Courier*, and for nearly half a century connected with the newspaper press of Scotland.

August 13, aged 23, ELIZABETH MARY DENHAM, daughter of the Rev. D. Denham, Baptist minister, Stamford-street, Blackfriars. Her end was peace.

August 13, aged 43, of apoplexy, at a place of worship, while singing the closing hymn, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Charles GORDON, Assembly-row, Mile-end, and eldest daughter of the late John Bowers, Baptist minister.

August 15, aged 6 months and 13 days, SHERMAN GODDARD, only son of the Rev. H. HOLLIS, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, of consumption.

August 15, after a very short illness, at his father's residence, near Petersfield, greatly beloved and lamented, aged 23, OSMUND, eldest son of Mr. J. O. VICK.

August 15, at his residence, at Foston, near Gosport, Hants, the Rev. T. TILLEY, for nearly forty years the beloved and devoted pastor of the Baptist church in that place.

August 15, at Leith, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. ALEXANDER, Esq.

August 17, at Bishopwearmouth, in his 80th year, ABEL CHAPMAN, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, universally esteemed and regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, to whom his many virtues endeared him.

August 21, in her 53rd year, MARY ANNE, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. ELVEN, of Bury St. Edmunds. She was truly a "meek and quiet" Christian.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 18.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 19th day of Aug., 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	26,693,925	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,941,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	11,756,604
		Silver Bullion	937,321
	£26,693,925		£26,693,925

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve	3,605,443	(including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,462,735
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,832,141	Other Securities ..	10,857,119
Other Deposits	9,440,513	Notes	8,528,300
Seven-day and other Bills	1,088,094	Gold and Silver Coin	671,066
	£32,519,120		£32,519,120

Dated the 17th day of August, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BRIGNALL, THOMAS, South Mimms, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

ANDREW, HENRY, Manchester, dyer, August 30, September 21: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Thorley and Robinson, Manchester.

HABB, WILLIAM, Tavistock, plumber, August 31, September 20: solicitors, Mr. Keddell, Lime-street; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

BARTON, HENRY, jun., Liverpool, ship broker, September 8, 25: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

HICHERTON, JOHN, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flannel draper, September 8, 25: solicitors, Messrs. Wild and Co., College-hill; and Mr. Jones, Newtown.

BLACKBURN, JOHN, Hulme, Lancashire, builder, August 28, September 21: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Whitworth, Manchester.

BLAND, SQUIRE and WILLIAM, Rothwell, Yorkshire, maltsters, August 31, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Great James-street; and Mr. Bulmer, Leeds.

BODLEY, CHARLES, Exeter, merchant, August 31, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Baker, Ruck, and Jennings, Lime-street; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

CHAMBERS, GIBBS FRANCIS HENRY and JOHN HENRY, Liverpool, vinegar brewers, September 8, 25: solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane; and Mr. Holden, Liverpool.

CONSTABLE, HENRY, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, grocer, Aug. 31, September 28: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmitt, Birmingham.

DALL, RICHARD, High Conside, Durham, draper, August 29, September 28: solicitors, Messrs. Chisholme, Hall, and Gibson, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FARLAN, WILLIAM, Brompton-square, builder, August 26, September 29: solicitor, Mr. Wells, King William-street.

GILLINGHAM, GEORGE, Church-street, Chelsea, veterinary surgeon, August 25, September 29: solicitor, Mr. Abblett, Newcastle-street, Strand.

HALL, JOSEPH and RICHARD, Bury, Lancashire, bobbin turners, August 29, September 19: solicitors, Mr. Appleby, Harper-street, Red Lion-square; and Mr. Grundy, Bury.

HENDERSON, JOHN, Fleet-street, bookseller, August 31, October 2: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

JACKSON, JOHN, Batley, Yorkshire, chemist, August 31, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Jacques and Co., Ely-place; Mr. Scatchard, Mole; and Mr. Sykes, Leeds.

KAY, ROBERT, Tottington Lower End, Lancashire, corn dealer, August 31, September 21: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke, Gray, and Woodcock, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Whitehead, Bury.

STEPHENSON, MATTHEW, Aycliffe, Durham, common brewer, August 29, September 28: solicitors, Messrs. Chisholme, Hall, and Gibson, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WINGRAVE, JOHN, Coventry, silk dyer, September 5, October 3: solicitor, Mr. Browett, Coventry.

WINN, FREDERICK HORATIO, Birmingham, japanner, August 31, September 28: solicitors, Mr. Brown, Bilston; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CUNNINGHAM, W. C., Glasgow, merchant, August 24, September 14.

LAILAW, R., Edinburgh, solicitor, August 22, September 19.

M'INNES, J., Edinburgh, solicitor, August 22, September 19.

M'RAE, J., Moy-bridge, near Diugwall, merchant, August 24, September 14.

MUIR, J., Kilmarnock, merchant, August 25, September 15.

DIVIDENDS.

R. Willis and R. Davy, Oxford-street, drapers, div. of 4s. 5d., on account of the first div. of 5s. 10d.; any Wednesday, except between the 17th of August and 1st of November, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—G. Children, Tunbridge, banker, a div. of 3s. 8d.; on any Wednesday after the 31st of October, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—W. Elliott, Petworth, Sussex, corn merchant, a div. of 4s., upon new profits; on any Wednesday after October 31, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—L. S. Butler, Ludgate-hill, and City-road-basin, stationer, a div. of 3s.; on any Wednesday after October 31, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—W. Sams, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, coach and harness maker, a div. of 1d.; any Wednesday after 31, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. Butler, Saffron Walden, Essex, ironmonger, second div. of 2s.; on any Wednesday after October 7, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.

Tuesday, August 22.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

St. Peter and St. Paul's Chapel, Upper Rosoman-street, St. James, Clerkenwell.

Church of the Saviour, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.

BUTT, EDWARD, Croydon, Surrey, ironmonger, August 31, October 6: solicitors, Messrs. Staniland and Long, Bouverie-street, City.

FOLETTI, MICHAEL, Upper Somerset-street, Mile-end, looking-glass manufacturer, August 31: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Pavement, Finsbury-square.

HASTON, JOHN, Plymouth, builder, August 31: solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street; Elworthy, Plymouth; and Stogdon, Exeter.

KIRKHAM, JOSEPH, Liverpool, builder, September 3, 25: solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane; and Mr. Holden, Liverpool.

MORRIS, SAMUEL, Alfred-place, Brompton, coal merchant, September 2, October 7: solicitor, Mr. Tarrant, Boud-street, Walbrook.

MORGAN, JOHN, sen., and MORGAN, JOHN, jun., Hereford, woollaplers, September 8, October 3: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

BOX, THOMAS SHELL, Wiltshire, quarrymaster, September 4, October 10: solicitor, Mr. Bishop, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

SMITH, EDMUND, Shide, Hampshire, brick and tile maker, September 7, October 3: solicitors, Messrs. Westmacott and Pinniger, John-street, Bedford-row.

THOMAS, WALTER, Liverpool, boot and shoe maker, September 5 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Dean and Son, Essex-street; and Mr. Clare, Liverpool.

WEST, WILLIAM, Stroud, Gloucestershire, builder, September 5, October 10: solicitors, Mr. Bailey, Pancras-lane; and Mr. Wetchell, Stroud.

WESTLAKE, JOHN, Tavistock, Devon-hire, cattle salesman, August 31, September 27: solicitors, Messrs. Baker and Co., Lime-street; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GREENWOOD, JOSEPH and BENJAMIN, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners, August 19.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CAMPBELL, IVIE, Dalgle, Ayrshire, sheep dealer, August 25, September 19.

GIBSON, THOMAS, Inverness, leather merchant, August 23, September 13.

GORDON, JOHN, Inverness, builder, August 23, September 18.

ROWLAND, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, and DUNLOP, ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, Liverpool, merchants, August 25, September 15.

TURNBULL, GREGOR, Glasgow, merchant, August 23, September 18.

DIVIDENDS.

J. L. Norton, Birmingham, stationer, first div. of 3s. 3d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday after October 8.

J. Ruberry, Darlaston, Staffordshire, lock manufacturer, first div. of 8d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday after October 8.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Aug. 21.

Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, and the short supply from the near counties, our market for Wheat was 3s. per qr. dearer this morning, and at this advance the arrival was cleared off. In Foreign Wheat there was likewise more doing at a similar advance, and Polish Odessa almost realised 48s. to 50s. per qr. free on board, including freight and insurance; Baltic and Danzig qualities we quote worth 50s. to 55s. in bond, on the spot. The condition of the new Wheat was much the same as last week, varying considerably, and sold at from 48s. to 52s. The millers advanced the top price of Flour to 53s. per sack. Barley in more demand, and 1s. to 2s. dearer. Beans and Peas 2s. per qr. higher. Notwithstanding the Foreign supply good fresh Oats sold 1s. per qr. higher, with a better demand. Maize met with more inquiry. Fine English Carawayseed realised 29s. per cwt. Rapeseed dull. Linseed Cakes quite as dear.

Wheat—	s.	d.	Wheat—	s.	d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	48	58	Malt, Ordinary	54	56
Ditto White	50	65	Pale	55	60
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	46	57	Rye	30	32
Northumberland and Scotch, White	43	55	Peas, Hog	38	42
Ditto Red	43	53	Maple	36	40
Devon, and Somerset, Red	43	55	Boilers	42	44
Ditto White	48	60	Beans, Ticks	33	35
Flour, per sk. (Town)	48	52	Pigeon	36	38
Barley	28	33	Harrow	34	36
Malt	—	32	Oats, Feed	19	23

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 12.	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
	50s. 11d.	30 1	21 8	29 7	36 0	35 2
AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
	49s. 2d.	29 9	20 10	29 11	36 0	35 1

DUTIES.	s.	d.	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	8	0	3 0	3 0	3 0
	2	6	2 6	2 6	2 6

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 21.

The supplies of foreign stock in to-day's market were very moderate for the time of year, and a large portion of them were beneath the middle quality. The Beasts and Sheep met a very dull sale, at barely last week's prices, but Calves sold at full rates of currency. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts this morning were somewhat on the increase, and in fair average condition. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the prime Scots, Devons, &c., moved off steadily, at fully last week's prices. In the middling and inferior kinds of Beef comparatively little business was doing, at barely last rates, and a total clearance was not effected. The droves from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire consisted of about 800 Scots and home-breds; from the northern grazing districts, 600 short-horns; from other parts of England, 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 230 horned and polled Scots; the remainder of the bullock supply being derived from abroad and the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Although there was a considerable falling off in the supply of sheep, compared with that exhibited on this day a fortnight, the Mutton trade was in a very depressed state; but we have no actual decline to notice in the quotations, the best Downs selling at 5s. per 8 lbs. Lambs—the supply of which was by no means heavy—moved off heavily, at the late decline in value. Prime small Calves were quite as dear; but the second rate qualities commanded very little attention. The supply was good. All kinds of Pigs moved off slowly, at last week's prices.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef

Lambs

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.
Friday

Monday

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Aug. 21.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d. Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.

Widdling do 3 0 .. 3 3 Mid. ditto .. 4 0 .. 4 4
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 6 Prime ditto 4 0 .. 4 8
Prime small 3 6 .. 3 8 Veal

Large pork 3 6 .. 4 2 Small Pork .. 4 4 .. 4 6
Lambs

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The Canaryseed crop is said to have suffered extensively, and materially enhanced terms were demanded to-day. Tares were also dearer, and Rapeseed was held rather higher. In other articles no change.

BRITISH SEEDS.
Cloverseed, red 30s. to 25s.; fine, 35s. to 30s.; white, 30s. to 40s.

Cow Grass (nominal)

Linseed (per qr.)

Mustard (per bush)

Canary (per quarter)

Tares, Spring, per bush

Caraway (per cwt.)

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 28s. to 35s.

Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 22s. to 45s.

Linseed (per qr.)

Linseed Cake (per ton)

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

There was no new feature in our market last week; business was generally dull. In Irish Butter the dealings were on a limited scale, as well on board as landed, and prices about 1s. per cwt. less than quoted in our last communication. Foreign was in slow demand, at no change worth notice in value. Of the Irish Singed Bacon the transactions were trifling, and prices negated. American: The demand was inactive; prices without alteration. Hams scarce and wanted, at full prices. Lard stationary.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, August 21.—Our trade is very dull. Prices are nominal, and hardly any selling, except the best and freshest goods. The following are the quotations:—Fine Dorset, 96s. to 98s. per cwt.; Middling, 90s. to 92s.; Devon, 90s. to —s.; Fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.			
Butter, per cwt.	s.	d.	q.
Dorset	50	to	52
Cheshire	84	..	—
Bligo	80	..	84
Cork, let	84	..	86
Waterford	82	..	—
Limerick	83	..	—
Foreign, prime—	98	..	—
Friesland	86	..	90
Kiel	86	..	90
Fresh Butter, per doz.	11s.	6d.	to 13s. 6d.

COTTON MARKET, LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, August 22.—The market to-day again was very flat, and prices in favour of the buyer. The sales were 3,000 bales, 250 of which were for export. Prices:—New Orleans, 3½ to 5½; Bowed Georgia, 3½ to 4½; Burats, 25-6 to 3½.

WOOL, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 21.—The wool market has been quiet, and the arrivals from abroad have been extremely limited, including 336 bales from Germany, 115 from Italy, 126 from Spain, and 256 from Taganrog. The accounts from the United States mention that the manufacturers were doing badly, and were reducing wages.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 21.—Our market continues very firm at the recent advance in prices, with very few Hops in offer, holders generally not being disposed to sell in the face of present appearances. The duty has declined to £180,000.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Aug. 19.—The market is well supplied with vegetables and most kinds of fruit. English Pine-apples are plentiful; foreign ones less abundant. Hot-house Grapes, Peaches, and Nectarines are plentiful. Melons are sufficient for the demand. Cherries, except Morrellas, are over. Plums are offered at from 6s. to 8s. per half sieve. Large importations of Plums and Pears have arrived from the Continent during the week. Currants are dearer. Apricots may be obtained at last week's prices. Nuts are sufficient for the demand. Oranges are abundant; Lemons moderately plentiful. Among Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good. Cauliflowers, &c., sufficient for the demand. Asparagus is all but over. French Beans very plentiful. Potatoes the same, but diseased. Peas are a little dearer. Lettuces and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Moss, and other Roses.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 21.—Although a full average time of year amount of business is doing in this market, prices, owing to the rapidly increasing stock, are quite 3d. per cwt. lower. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 4½s. per cwt. For forward delivery, we have very few transactions to notice. Town Tallow, 4½s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 8lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3½d. to 4½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4½d. to 5½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5½d. to 6½d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; Shearings, 9d. to 1s. 4d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Aug. 21.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow

COAL MARKET, Monday, Aug. 21.—Market heavy; turn in favour of the buyers since this day se'night. Hetton's, 17s. 3d.; Stewart's, 17s.; Eden, 16s.; Braddyl's, 16s. 6d.; Kellor, 16s. Left from last week, 20; fresh arrivals, 39; total, 59.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.
The Sugar Market has again opened for the week with a dull and depressed appearance, but the importers seeing they could not effect sales to any extent without establishing a further decline of importance, withdrew and bought in largely. 300 hhds. West India sold, and out of 8,000 bags Mauritius, Bengal, and Madras, offered in the public sale, scarcely one-fifth part sold. Refined has been dull, and prices have declined 6d.; standard quality, 52s. 6d.

COFFEES.—This article wears a dull appearance, and good ordinary native Ceylon has been sold in public sale at 28s., 28s. 6d., which is a decline of 1s. upon the last public sale price. A large parcel, say 4,000 bags, Costa Rica (foreign), of qualities suited for home consumption, found buyers at full relative prices.

SPICES.—This article has again been in large speculative demand, and about 6,000 bags are reported sold, half in public sale, half by private contract; good middling white Bengal sold at 14s.; fine, 14s. 6d.; ordinary to fair, 12s. 6d.; 1s. 6d.; Aracan, 10s., 10s. 6d.; and there now appears to be increased confidence in the article.

RUM.—Ceylon proof sold at 1s. 6d.

TEA.—steady.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RELFE'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, improved by the Desiccating Company's process, DAVISON and SYMINGTON Patentees, on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation has already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homoeopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.—Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

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TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. J. Pady, Independent Minister, of Colyton, Devon, says:—"I applied it to two aching teeth, which have been quite easy ever since. I have waited to see whether the cure was lasting, which I am happy to say it is." W. Portway, of Clapton-hall, Dunmow, says:—"I have recommended it to fourteen persons, and in every case but one it has given that relief which they have long sought, and for which some of them have been at a very great expense; and the failure of that one was entirely through not properly mixing the enamel." Captain Thomas Wright, of No. 12, Newington-crescent, London, says:—"Brande's Enamel is the most effective and painless cure for tooth-ache I have ever found. I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers." Mr. J. Sergeant, of the Medical-hall, Linton, says:—"I have known your Enamel used in many instances with the most perfect and satisfactory effect. Two or three cases have occurred during the last few weeks, of persons who contemplated having their teeth extracted; but, from their comparative soundness, I recommended them to try Brande's Enamel, and I have since been pleased to hear, that in each instance the parties have not only been free from the tooth-ache, but the teeth, which were formerly in an intolerable nuisance, have again become useful in mastication."—See numerous other testimonials in various newspapers, every one of which is strictly authentic.

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0	15	0	ea.	1	2	0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4	4	0	..	4	10	0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4	16	0	..	5	10	0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1	8	0	..	1	16	0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed....	1	1	0	..	1	8	0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed.....	2	0	0	..	3	5	0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors.....	3	4	0	..	3	10	0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair ...	2	15	0	..	3	15	0
Mahogany too tables, French polished..	2	11	0	..	2	14	0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3	10	0	..	4	8	0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3	5	0	..	3	10	0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished.....	4	12	0	..	5	15	0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors.....	3	12	6	..	5	5	
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles,acking or lath bottoms, polished	4	0	0	..	4	15	0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..	6	6	0	..	7	15	6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, mar- ble tops	2	12	6	..	3	12	6
Dressing tables, en suite	2	5	0	..	2	11	0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8	10	0	..	15	0	0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2	5	0	..	2	15	0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0	3	0	..	0	5	0
Chi ney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2	1	0	..	3	17	0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0	16	6	..	0	17	6

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* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

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Ditto, ditto, with fast sheets	0	10	6
Mahogany Couches to match, from	3	3	0
Solid mahogany too tables, fold	1	16	0
Ditto, rosewood drawing-room chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0	13	6
Couches to match, from	3	3	0
Mahogany chests of drawers, polished, from	1	18	0
Ditto, extra size	2	15	0
Japanned chest of drawers, from	1	10	0
Dressing glasses, from	0	6	0
Chimney glasses, best plate, from	1	8	0

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R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, begs to inform the Public that he can supply them with Coals (he may confidently say without exaggeration) as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the trade. He has ships of his own made to come above Bridge and deliver alongside his Wharf, by which he is enabled to supply them with Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned out of ships into barges in the Pool, he also saves the expense of ship's delivery and lighterage, and the loss of time market ships are subjected to.

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